



PERSONAL NOTES IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

Mr. Fred Stambaugh, of Osterburg spent Saturday in town.
S. L. Knissly, of Bedford, Route 4, was a Bedford visitor Tuesday.

W. F. Cameron, of Osterburg, was numbered among the Bedford visitors Saturday.

Van B. Thomas, of Hopewell, was transacting business in Bedford Wednesday.

Luke Ritchey, of Hopewell, Route 1 was seen on our streets on Wednesday.

S. S. Poorman, of Schellburg, was a pleasant caller to our office Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Coyle, of Cumberland, spent the week end with her parents here.

Mr. Robert Nelson, of Altoona, spent several days last week visiting friends here.

Miss Virginia Clapper, of Hyndman, visited friends in Bedford Monday.

Squire Reuben Miller, of Monroe township, was transacting business in town yesterday.

Miss Alice Hammer visited her sister, Helen Nave, of Centerville, last week.

Andrew Curtis Karns, of Friend's Cove and Verna Laura Diehl, of Lutzville, were granted a marriage license in Cumberland this week.

Messrs. Dennis Leasure, of Akron Ohio, and Thomas, of Altoona, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Leasure last week.

Elmer Koonz, of Bedford, Route 1, called at the Gazette office while transacting business in town Tuesday.

Dr. C. C. Dibert who was taken to the Western Maryland hospital the latter part of last week is in a very serious condition.

The Borough Council had an up-heaval last Monday night. They put in an entirely new set of help—all Reynolds men.

Thomas Reighard died at his home in Everett on Tuesday morning of Bright's Disease. He had suffered for several months.

The American Legion Auxiliary will hold its regular meeting in the health center room, Thursday evening, January 11th at 7:30. All wives, mothers and sisters of the soldiers of the late war are requested to be present.

John Claycomb, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Claycomb, of Dutch Corner died at the home of his parents the first of the week. He was buried yesterday (Thursday) at Fishertown. He was a brother of Prof. Roy Claycomb and Miss Carrie Claycomb, formerly teachers of the county.

DEEDS RECORDED

David Clouse to Levi J. Ritchey, parcel in Hopewell twp., \$90.

Mary Ann Kichman to M. E. Church, lot in Hopewell twp., \$1.

A. F. Foor to Herman Robinson, lot in W. Providence twp., \$150.

George W. Clauson to Elvin B. Reighard, lots in Londonderry twp., \$500.

Lloyd H. Hinkle to Harry D. Metzger, lot in Bedford boro., \$1.

Carl Hetzel to Carl C. Koonz, lot in Rainsburg boro., \$325.

CIVIC CLUB MEETING CHANGED

The regular meeting of the Bedford Civic Club has been postponed from Jan. 8th until Jan. 18th. This change has been made in order to have Mrs. E. E. Kiernan of Somerset with us.

The meeting will be held in the Club House on the afternoon of January 18th at 2:30. Watch for next week's notice.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Chester R. Banks and Roxie Young, both of Everett.

Emory Layton, of Clearville and Mary Sturgeon, of Saxton.

HARDING REJECTS SOLDIERS' INCREASE

Soldiers are No More Favorites of Republican Party

RANKS ARE GETTING TOO THIN

President Harding vetoed the soldiers' pension bill passed by Congress to raise the minimum of civil war veterans to \$72 per month. At one time when the soldiers of the Civil War were numerous and of a powerful political factor nothing was too good to taffy them. On But now their ranks are thinner and they are not so powerful so Harding takes a decided slap at them. He not only slaps the old soldiers but he slaps the widows and dependents by not only refusing to sign for an increase for them in their decrepit old age but he goes on to ridicule the idea of a raise to them. He must want to pass this on to the rich for whom he works so hard. If Duponts, Rockefeller, Schwabs, Mellons, etc., were to have this little stipend he would have signed it in a second. He is slipping out of the good will of the people as fast as any president we have known.

Long on Words.

"Why, Fred, that is Professor Brainer. I never heard anyone use so many long words." "Yes; the trouble with him is he uses twin-six words to express one or two ideas."—Life.

Henry F. Shoemaker

Henry F. Shoemaker died at his home in Friend's Cove, this county, just before the noon hour, on Saturday, December 30th. Although in ill health for some time, the news of his sudden death came as a shock to his many friends. The deceased was born and lived all his life on the farm on which he died.

He was the eldest son of the late Josiah and Barbara E. (Stuckey) Shoemaker. He was married to Miss Margaret Sullenberger, who survives with four sons and two daughters: Mrs. M. E. Diehl, Rainsburg, Pa.; Roy, living on a farm nearby, Samuel S. Ada S., and Fred at home. Dr. Ross who sold his drug store at Saxton is also home for the present. He is his wife and baby with him. He is also survived by three brothers and two sisters: Wm. E. Shoemaker of Bedford, Pa., John C. Shoemaker, Friend's Cove, Simon E. Shoemaker of Pittsford, Pa., Mrs. J. C. Koonz, Friend's Cove and Mrs. W. J. Diehl, Youngwood, Pa. and also five grandchildren.

Mr. Shoemaker was a good citizen, good neighbor, up-to-date farmer and a good business man, served as Secretary of the School Board in Colerain Township, for many years. He was a member of the Reformed Church, a member of the P. O. S. of A. and also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

An active, kind, patriotic and charitable life of nearly sixty years ended on last Friday morning when Henry F. Shoemaker died at his old home in Friend's Cove, near Rainsburg, Pa.

Interment was made in the Cove Brick Church Cemetery. Services were conducted by his pastor Rev. R. J. Jones.

Mrs. Martha Beckman

Of Detroit, died at the Providence hospital in Detroit at 1:40 o'clock Thursday afternoon, following an operation for appendicitis. She was born in Yellow Creek, Bedford County, Oct. 2, 1893 and was married to Frank B. Beckman of Lock Haven on Aug. 23, 1917. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Golden of Altoona, who survive together with her husband and the following brother and sisters: Mrs. George Moyer of Pinecroft, Mrs. William Rankin, Mrs. Harry Klink, Mrs. W. L. Perchey, Ruth and Theodore Golden, all of Altoona. Deceased was a member of the Brethren church of Yellow Creek. The body was taken to Altoona at the home of her parents where funeral services were held Monday afternoon at 2:30 in charge of Rev. Flora of Altoona. The father and sisters were at the bedside of the deceased when she passed away. Interment followed in Rose Hill cemetery.

Mrs. Arabella Whipp

Mrs. Arabella Whipp, 83 years old, widow of John Whipp and a lifelong resident of Centerville, Pa., died Dec. 30th., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sewell Shroyer, St. Clairsville, Pa. Mrs. Whipp had been an invalid in Centerville where she was well known. Her husband died a number of years ago. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Sewell Shroyer of St. Clairsville and Mrs. Ida Doyle of Centerville and one son, Freeman Whipp, of Terra Haute, Ind.

The funeral took place at 11 o'clock Monday morning with services in Bethel M. E. Church, Centerville and burial was in the church cemetery.

SUES FOR \$3,000 DAMAGE FOR INJURIES

Ira E. James, a farmer of Monroe township, brought suit for trespass against Everett borough claiming damages in \$3,000 for injuries received when the team which he was driving was frightened by a blast in the stone quarry near the wooden bridge at Everett. The statement alleges that employees of the borough who were quarrying stone for use upon the streets of the municipality, failed to give warning before setting off the blasts in the quarry, and just as James with his team was leaving the wooden bridge, the horses were frightened by the explosion and he was thrown under the wheels of the wagon and his leg broken and he was otherwise bruised. The accident happened September 30, 1921.

WOLFSBURG CHARGE

M. E. CHURCH

Rev. S. J. Pittinger, Pastor

Preaching Services:

Mt. Smith 11:00 A. M.

County Home 3:00 P. M.

Burning Bush 7:00 P. M.

FRIEND'S COVE

LUTHERAN CHURCH

Rev. J. A. Brosius, Pastor

Preparatory and Communion Services, Bald Hill 10:30 A. M.; Rainsburg, Preparatory and Communion Service 2:30 P. M.; St. Mark's, Regular Service 7:00 P. M.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE

REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. John A. Berger, Pastor

Trinity, Osterburg: Sunday school, Sunday 9:15 A. M. Election of Elders last Sunday a tie.

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GOV. SPROUL'S LAST MESSAGE

Summarizes Accomplishments of His Administration.

PRAISES DEPARTMENT HEADS

Retiring Executive Declares Work of Government Has Been Brought Nearer to the People in Past Four Years.

Governor William C. Sproul's message to the legislature follows:

In coming before you today to present my final message to you, I am unable to separate entirely the personal element in my relationship with you from the official report of a retiring executive to the legislative branch of the State Government. I have, therefore, divided my address into two parts, the first of which in the shape of a brief review of the state of the commonwealth, with my own observations and opinions, I shall take the privilege of reading to you in person. The second part, containing a more detailed summing up of the work of the various departments, will be left with you for such use as you may desire to make of it.

Beginning with the session of 1897, and including the special session of 1906, this is the fifteenth General Assembly of Pennsylvania with which I have been associated as a senator and as governor. In looking back over this unusual experience, it seems to me that the most interesting and outstanding feature of it all is the marvelous development of the state from a mere vehicle for the transfer of powers and privileges from the people through the legislature to the municipal sub-divisions and corporate agencies, into a great creative, constructive and protective organization for the equalization of opportunity and the general welfare of all of its citizens.

Through a process which some folks like to call "centralization," the state has taken back to itself some of the powers and assumed some of the duties to its people which had been delegated to the localities, has organized departments of its government to care for those things which, if done at all were imperfectly and unequally performed by local authority, and has created new branches to meet the needs of the times. Such major activities of the commonwealth as the department of health, the highway department, the department of labor and industry, the workmen's compensation board, the public service commission, the state police force, the forestry department and the department of public welfare, are the result of this policy of expansion, while the useful functions of the department of education, the department of agriculture, the department of general offices, the banking and insurance departments, the department of mines and the department of internal affairs, have been greatly extended.

That a reasonably large share of all of this, and especially in bringing the beneficent work of the government nearer to the people whom it is designed to serve, has been accomplished in the past four years, is a source of great satisfaction to those of us who have been in authority during that time. It is particularly reassuring to know that the executive office is to pass into the hands of a high-minded, progressive and earnestly patriotic citizen, whom I had the honor of calling into the state's service, and under whose direction the orderly development of the public business will be maintained and amplified.

An Eventful Period.

The past four years have been most eventful. In the world, the nation and in the state, happenings of extraordinary importance have followed one another in rapid succession. Social, political, industrial and administrative problems have arisen, unprecedented in number and gravity. Death and the changing times have removed many of our land-marshes, individual and institutional. Executive decisions growing out of economic readjustments in commerce and government and exercise of the appointive power as a result of the necrology of the period, have been required to an unparalleled extent. It has been a strenuous and difficult time to have been at the helm of the ship of state, and it fills me with gratitude that I am able, at the close of my term, to report back to you that thanks to the co-operation of the general assembly and the devoted services of the splendid men and women whom I have been allowed to call upon to aid in our undertakings, we have made great progress and have journeyed far toward that ideal of comprehensive and efficient public service which is the goal for us all.

It has been our great good fortune to have been able to assemble in the state's service a remarkable group of citizens whose leadership in the major activities of the government has been noteworthy in its progressive efficiency. The names of Schaffer and Alter, Woods and Myers, Finegan, Martin, Sadler and Biles and Usher, Fisher and Cameron, Donaldson, Connelley and Mackey, Rasmussen, Pinchot and Stuart, Berry and Price, Groome and Adams, Alney, Penrose and Bailey, and others associated with them, will be recalled whenever notable administrative

achievements in the government of this commonwealth are recounted. To these department directors, and the executive officers with whom I have had the privilege of working, I take pleasure in assigning credit for most of whatever worthwhile accomplishment history may attribute to the administration which I have had the honor of leading.

A Record of Achievement.

Some of the outstanding things which have been done are:

The re-organization of Pennsylvania's school system and placing it in the first rank by increasing teachers' salaries and qualifications, improving facilities, assuring attendance, consolidating schools for rural pupils, practically doubling the state's contribution to school costs and building the most complete school organization in the nation.

Built over 1800 miles of concrete highways, 1000 miles of other permanent highways, constructed over 800 modern highway bridges, conducted the greatest plan of public road maintenance ever undertaken, freed every mile of toll road on state highway routes, organized county and township highway construction units, and made the Pennsylvania state highway department concededly the most complete organization of the kind.

Carried out a constructive program involving more than \$120,000,000 in highways, and \$10,000,000 in other undertakings, or more than had been expended in permanent work in one hundred years in the state's history, without any charge of favoritism or misappropriation.

Increased the inventory of the state's property, if permanent state highways be included, three-fold in four years.

Got the Delaware river bridge at Philadelphia started and well under way after a century of talk about it.

Purchased and freed ten of the most important toll bridges between Pennsylvania and New Jersey and New York.

Secured co-operation of railroads in eliminating over one hundred dangerous grade crossings.

Placed Pennsylvania on record early for equal suffrage and adapted our laws and governmental operations to the new conditions.

Re-organized the National Guard of Pennsylvania and preserved splendid traditions of the old guard and the Twenty-eighth Division; recruited over 12,000 men—an entire division—and secured for them equipment of the highest efficiency; doubled the area of Mt. Gretna Military Reservation and made permanent improvements which make it one of the finest military posts in America; many armories built and others improved. Did away with governor's staff and honorary colonels.

Reorganized and recruited the state police to a new plane of morale and excellence; established a bureau to help the municipalities and counties in law enforcement and the apprehension of criminals.

Maintained good order throughout a long series of industrial disturbances of the first magnitude.

Broadened our workmen's compensation laws to a high standard of liberality and usefulness.

Established the bureau of rehabilitation which has fitted hundreds of our industrial cripples for useful occupations.

Maintained and developed to a high position of value the life-saving and health protecting agencies of the state, bringing about the lowest death rate in our history.

Reorganized the department of agriculture and established valuable adjuncts which have been most helpful to Pennsylvania's farmers.

Established the Welfare Department to take over the loosely-joined boards and commissions in charge of the social, charitable and philanthropic institutions of the state, and have taken a long step toward systematizing, simplifying and bettering conditions affecting these divisions of the public work.

Abolished useless boards and sinces, including Philadelphia quarantine board, and thus saved enough money to establish Pennsylvania National Training School.

Organized efficient forest protection and in the most perilous season in a generation have been successful in preventing disastrous fires.

Strengthened the laws and improved the facilities for the propagation and protection of fish and game.

Reorganized the Banking and Insurance Departments and placed them upon a basis of strict business management.

Erected new office building in Capitol Park plan.

Maintained state institutions at high standard through most difficult conditions known in a generation.

Established State Art Commission for aesthetic improvement of public structures and memorials.

Organized Examining and Licensing Boards for Professional Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.

Advanced constitutional reform by the studies of the fundamental law made by the commission upon constitutional revision and amendment.

Established State Fuel Commission, whose work has aided entire country, and won great praise from federal authorities.

Secured the passage of tax laws which will provide adequate revenue for the state government.

Most of these matters are discussed more fully in the other part of my message. There are a few subjects, however, which I desire to bring personally to your attention.

Prohibition and Enforcement.

It is a patent fact that the prohibition enforcement laws, federal and state, are not working well in Penn-

sylvania. Some people are inclined to blame this condition upon our own enforcement law, and yet the fact remains that in other states, which have the kind of laws which these critics demand, the results are no better. In New York and New Jersey, where the type of laws which are desired here have been enacted the disregard for prohibition is certainly fully as much in evidence as it is in Pennsylvania. Even in states which have had prohibition for years, there has been much more illicit trade in intoxicating liquors than before the passage of the federal enforcement act. Here in Pennsylvania our law has worked very well where local prosecuting officers are in sympathy with it. In many counties excellent results have been obtained, but in others little has been accomplished. In all sections, however, convictions have been most difficult to secure and public sentiment seems strangely inert and indifferent.

This is a most discouraging and dangerous situation. Disregard for any law and especially for a constitutional provision, is particularly menacing in a free land. Finding it easy to evade one law, the thoughtless and wicked will become bolder in their contempt for others. Bootlegging has become a business of astounding proportions and undoubtedly much of the banditry and other crimes which are now harassing the country have their genesis in the school of outlawry fostered by the illegal trade in intoxicants. We are rearing a fine brood of criminals which it will require stern measures to suppress.

Whether we have gone too far or too fast in attempting to abolish the age-old indulgence in alcoholic stimulants at one fell swoop, time alone will tell. Many of us thought that the prohibition enactment would be readily enforceable and would eliminate for all time this bothersome question from our politics. In neither of these judgments were we correct. The law hasn't been effective and it is becoming more and more a matter of bitter political disagreement. Education and patience may bring a cure, but meanwhile we are suffering grave damage to our fundamental institutions. The only way out that is now in sight is a careful and conscientious enforcement of the law by the authorities, under severe penalties for disregard of duty upon the part of officials, and an awakened public appreciation of the peril by our people which will make law breaking disreputable. Until the sentiment of the people earnestly supports the "dry laws" their enforcement will be extremely difficult and their general effect more harmful than beneficial.

The Mine Cave Situation.

The supreme court of the United States, with but one dissenting vote, has set aside one of the acts of assembly dealing with the mine cave situation in our anthracite mining region. The decision forbade the operation of the law which would prevent mining where there was surface danger. The right of the public to appropriate by eminent domain with due compensation for the mining rights was not denied or abridged, however, nor was the power of the state to levy taxes upon its products. A way to meet the situation was thus clearly defined and surely means will be found to mitigate and finally end the great nuisance, which menaces the safety and hampers the prosperity of one of the most important sections of the state.

Reorganization Plans.

A great deal has been said about reorganizing the state government and much study has been given to various suggestions of the kind by the reorganization commission authorized by the last legislature and by volunteer bodies of good citizens. Undoubtedly helpful ideas will be presented, some of which may lead to practical results in the line of economy and efficiency. Having had considerable experience in several undertakings of the kind during the past quarter century, and having more than once approached the task with the zeal and enthusiasm of youth and high purpose, I trust I may not be misunderstood when I say that too much should not be expected at once. The government of Pennsylvania is very well framed under the limitations of our constitution. It functions as well, if not better, than any state government in this nation, and I have looked over a great many of them and have studied most of the others. We get along with less direct taxation than any other important state, and no state has excelled us in constructive service to our people. There is some overlapping of activities, some lost motion and some obsolete units, no doubt, but we must be careful to remedy these things without impairing a fine governmental structure by hilly considered changes which may do infinite harm to disorganization and confusion.

The personnel is, I believe better than in many extensive business establishments. I wonder sometimes that the standard of morale is so high, considering the scale of compensation for state employees, the uncertainties of tenure and the lack of appreciation often shown. Of course, the people here are not all A. M.'s—or Ph. D.'s—the average man and woman enters into the calculation in the state service as elsewhere, but the results are very satisfactory on the whole.

The State Finances.

During the late campaign exaggerated reports were widely circulated regarding the financial condition of the commonwealth, and many who find pleasure in belittling their state and misrepresenting its institutions, endeavored to make political capital through the dissemination of misinformation.

As a matter of fact the state has

been poor, as a result of the abnormal conditions which could not be foreseen and led to deficits in the maintenance of our charitable and penal institutions and our schools. Every other governmental unit has had a similar experience, but they may make temporary loans and raise the tax rate to meet such conditions. The United States government, despite the utmost efforts at economy, has registered a deficit running into hundreds of millions. In Pennsylvania, thanks to the operation of our revenue laws and the efficient work of our fiscal officers, together with economies we have been able to inaugurate, we are rapidly working out of our troubles.

At the present writing, the current accounts are practically up to date in payments, and despite the greatly increased distribution to the schools, the districts are more nearly paid than they have been in several years. The "great deficit" which was foreseen a few months ago, will have been reduced to very inconsiderable proportions by the end of the fiscal year.

Two years ago, after reducing by about \$24,000,000 the appropriation bills left to me by the legislature, I approved appropriations aggregating roundly \$118,000,000. In view of a miscalculation of the amount of overlapping appropriations remaining from previous years, and a lack of information as to the anticipated revenues, this figure was undoubtedly somewhat too high for conservative practice. When it became apparent that we had over-appropriated and that our expected revenues, tied up in litigation and decreased by the business depression of 1921, would not be realized in time, we arranged to defer all expenditures which could be postponed and cut down our plans in many directions. This was particularly the case in the highway department, where all expenditures from current funds were postponed and projects for other improvements were laid aside. About \$4,000,000 from the road bond fund, which we had planned to use in primary route construction, had to be used in completing other roads, and while this use is perfectly within the intent and purpose of the laws governing the matter, it prevented us from building many miles of primary highway during the period.

With the return of corporate activity throughout the state and the collection of back taxes, including the overdue coal tax, our plans are working out in a most gratifying way, and at the end of the fiscal period there will not remain a greater proportionate amount of appropriation liability than has been the case at the end of the several previous appropriation periods. The legislature may, by lapsing unexpended appropriations, cancel nearly all of this, but the state government is a going concern, and I doubt the wisdom of such a step.

The auditor general advises me that there remained \$58,197,000 of 1921 appropriations unexpended on November 30th last. He estimated that general fund collections, including \$8,000,000 expected from the anthracite tax, will amount to \$37,000,000, leaving appropriations of about \$23,000,000 still to be drawn upon. Of this latter amount about \$12,000,000 have been deferred, and much of this will never be required, so that the active overlapping balance will be as low as it has been in many years. As an illustration of this, we have paid, in the past biennium, over \$18,000,000 on account of appropriations made previous to 1921.

Careful appropriations made under the budget system which my successor proposes to install, and with the dependable information now at hand, should bring us back to an even keel within the year.

Prospective Revenues.

The auditor general, in an official communication which is appended, estimates that the general fund revenues for the ensuing biennium will amount to \$115,000,000. This estimate, I believe, most conservative, and is concurred in by the state treasurer. It shows that our revenue plans of two years ago are working according to calculation, and this sum should provide for the ordinary expenditures of the state government. Permanent projects like the building of roads, the acquisition of forest lands, the construction of the Delaware river bridge, and the purchase of toll bridges, should be financed from loans, if need be, as is the case with other states and the larger cities. Unfortunately our Constitution makes this difficult.

Provision will have to be made for approximately two million dollars for the state's share of the teachers' retirement fund to bring it up to date. This fund has been more popular than was anticipated and practically all of our teachers are now enjoying its provisions. It has been impossible to calculate, with any degree of accuracy, the requirements of this fund until the present time. The Edmunds act, fixing the state's share of teachers' salaries, will also entail a sizeable deficit, it having been an unknown quantity until it was tried out.

The diversion of the remainder of the tax on foreign fire insurance premiums from the state fire insurance fund was, I am convinced, a mistaken policy. This fund has been considerably depleted by the extensive fire losses at the Western Penitentiary and at other state institutions, and to income from the securities belonging to it will not be sufficient to meet our average fire losses on state property. The use to which this income was devoted does not, in my judgment, serve so good a public purpose as appropriation to the fire insurance fund. Some provision will have to be made to recoup this fund if the state is to continue to carry its own insurance.

The School Program.

No greater public service has ever been rendered Pennsylvania than that given by the devoted men and women who have reorganized and developed our system of public education of the state, with the inspired plan of giving to our boys and girls the very best opportunities to fit themselves for their duties as citizens of the republic and useful members of society. I may make this claim with propriety, for my personal and official contribution to this great work has been confined to choosing its leaders, approving its scope and policies and in standing firmly in its support.

Building upon the substantial foundations laid in years of patient work by those who have gone before, an organization has been reared and specifications have been made and worked out, with infinite success, which have already brought results amazing to those who have contemplated them, and to authorize upon education here and elsewhere.

Pennsylvania's public schools are operated by a great body of teachers who are enthusiastically devoted to their profession, which now offers them respectable and encouraging rewards for the tedious years of preparation; the standards have been raised so that our boys and girls may receive the best and most advanced training for broad and constructive lives; the advantages of thorough education have been carried into the less favored sections of the state, and those things essential to the finest development of American citizenship have been brought within reach of all of our people.

It has been well said that every forward movement in education in Pennsylvania has been vigorously fought, but a step once taken in this direction has never been retraced. The present program has been made an issue by those who fail to realize that public education is an investment and not an expense to the state, and who hold the tax dollar so close to their eyes that they allow it to obscure the light of reason and the spiritual hope of the times.

I have every confidence that the splendid educational program from which we are already beginning to receive immeasurable benefits, that will become more and more apparent as the years pass on, will not only be sustained but will be strengthened and amplified through the expressed approval of the people of the commonwealth by this and succeeding legislatures. There is no feature of our work in which we may take more pride than what has been done to place this imperial commonwealth in the front rank, where she belongs, in the provision which is being made for her future in the line of universal education.

Higher Education.

In the realm of higher education, not only the three great institutions in the east, in the west and in the center of the state, which receive support from public funds, but practically all of the forty or more schools of collegiate grade in the state, were forced, this year, to refuse admission to many youths of Pennsylvania who sought to take advantage of their facilities. It is estimated that fully ten thousand young men and young women, who were prepared to enter the colleges of this state last autumn, were unable to do so through lack of facilities to receive and care for them. There is much argument just now, due to this condition, as to whether it is advisable to provide for widely diffused higher education. Some authorities urge the selection of a preferred intellectual class, and the cutting out of all who do not attain the most rigid standards. I should not consider this to be in line with the spirit of our institutions, and I greatly lament the situation which does not permit the provision of the higher education for all those who are prepared and worthy. Surely if a college and university training is desirable for the few, it will benefit the many.

Continued support must be given the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania State College, so that Pennsylvania's work in true culture may not be abridged or impaired.

The Highway Program.

The expenditure of the fifty million dollars road loan, with other sums received from direct appropriations, from federal co-operation and from county contributions, has in four years worked a transformation in the highway conditions in Pennsylvania. Over three thousand miles of durable roads have been added to our state system, while several hundred additional miles have been constructed under state supervision by counties and townships. Hundreds of modern highway bridges have been built, all toll roads on state highways freed and every county in the commonwealth given access to the primary highways leading to the commercial and social centers of the state and nation. Our maintenance system has covered over eleven thousand miles and many permanent improvements have been made by maintenance forces.

Pennsylvania's road system is noted all over the nation and our plans and methods are accepted as standards everywhere. Remote sections of the state have been made accessible and the beauties and advantages of our God-favored land have been brought within reach of all. The whole aspect of life has been changed for the better in our rural counties and the farm has been made more attractive for hundreds of thousands of our best people. Taken together, probably no investment the people of the state could have made could bring even greater results than the money

which has been expended in building the splendid highways which now astound the Pennsylvania.

Our state's bonded debt, which provided the basis of this work, is so small, as compared with our great wealth and with the benefits attained, that it is to be hoped the legislature and the people will approve further steps to continue the program of improvement, but one-half of one percent of the value of taxable property in the state. In other words, a levy of five mills would wipe it out in a single year, if such a step were required.

As showing what a great business institution the state has become, it is interesting to note that the receipts from automobile licenses alone aggregated about twelve million dollars last year, a sum approximating the total revenues of the state when I entered the senate twenty-six years ago this month. Over eight hundred thousand automobiles of one kind or another were licensed in the state last year, a striking evidence of the use that is being made of our roads.

That all of this vast undertaking has been carried on, and over \$125,000,000 has been handled in one of the greatest public construction undertakings in history, without a shade of suspicion or a breath of scandal, is we feel a matter for especial pride and satisfaction.

Independence Celebration Commission.

In accordance with the act giving me authority to appoint a commission to co-operate with the authorities of our city of Philadelphia in arranging for a proper observance in 1926 of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the United States, a commission of representative citizens was named to fulfill this duty. There is such a wide divergence of view among the people of Philadelphia as to the scope and plan of the celebration that nothing has yet been accomplished in the way of definite organization and our state commission has found little opportunity to co-operate in any way. Several members of the commission, including the chairman, have tendered their resignations, believing it to be better that my successor be given an opportunity to recast the organization for service in case Philadelphia should finally adopt some tangible scheme for the proposed sesquicentennial.

Saving Our Streams.

Pennsylvania has made relatively little progress in the matter of protecting her beautiful and useful streams from pollution and the result of sewage and industrial waste.

All over our favored area many be found evidences of this lack of care for the first principle of conservation. Numerous waterways, which once running clear and pure served not only to beautify the landscape, but afforded a supply of wholesome water for farms and communities, are now reeking with filth or are contaminated by poisonous waste from mines and factories.

The department of health and the department of fisheries, which have some jurisdiction in these matters, have neither the power nor the force to render thorough service in preventing this flagrant abuse of one of the finest of our natural resources. The fisheries department, with its few inspectors, is unable to cope with the situation, and when arrests are made and convictions secured, the penalties are ridiculously low. The fines which are imposed are trifling as compared with the damage done.

A great public good will have been accomplished when really stringent and enforceable laws have been enacted to save our streams for public use and enjoyment.

Conclusion.

We may not be in justice to our people or in fairness to ourselves, my colleagues, take any backward steps. We must carry on and strengthen the good things we have undertaken. We must subordinate selfishness and vanity, local interests and neighborhood prejudices to the common good. Pennsylvania is a great state. Surely, "God hath not dealt so with any nation." He has favored us with the best place in the world in which to live and to attain our full stature—mental, physical and moral. Let us make the best of His blessings and keep our state as fair as the land He has given us. Let us see to it that our children, the hope of our republic, are the best prepared for all the nation for their work in the future; that our afflicted and unfortunate have the most merciful and beneficial care; that the material comforts and facilities of our citizenship are the most complete that may be provided; that the humblest of our people may receive just and generous consideration in working out their life problems; that the bounteous natural resources of our unequalled area may be cherished and utilized for the benefit of all who are entitled to share in them; by forward looking legislation and wise administration. No country on earth has been endowed with more of the essential elements for the development of the highest civilization and most thorough culture. We can afford these things—let us have the will to acquire them.

In conclusion allow me to thank you for the generous co-operation which the legislature has given me in my work here and to bespeak for my distinguished and helpful association of effort, that he may carry out, promptly and completely, the plans he has made for the good of Pennsylvania.

With renewed assurances of my appreciation,

WILLIAM C. SPROUL,

Harrisburg, January 2, 1922.

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

Regular subscription price per year 2.00, payable in advance and \$2.50 if paid within the year.

All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks \$1.00, Resolutions of Respect, \$2.00 Obituary Poetry 5c per line Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, January 5, 1923.

CESSNA

Mr. William Ott who has been sick with the gripe is improving by slow degrees.

Humphrey Heltzel injured his hand while employed at Hollidaysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Waterhouse returned for their home at Buffalo, N. Y. after spending the holidays with home folks. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wisegardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reisswick have gone to Altoona, with the expectation of spending some time.

H. J. Wisegardner has returned to his work again.

Emanuel Heltzel butchered the beginning of the week. His children came home to assist them in the work which made them all enjoy the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hillegass and daughter, Isabella and son, Carl spent Sunday at Mrs. Blair Ott's.

Mrs. William Corley has gone to visit her sister at Erie, Pa.

Miss Gladys Wisegardner who as a teacher at the Cross Roads School we are glad to note she is able to be in her school room again.

Members of the Lutheran church are installing a delco light plant.

Mrs. Oscar Hammond spent the week end in Altoona.

M. L. Shaffer has returned home after visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Yont, of Pittsburgh.

Alfred Anderson, of Johnstown, spent New Year's day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson.

SPRING HOPE

The new year came in with a variety of weather.

Miss Catherine Wilfong of Schellburg, spent several days last week with her aunt, Mrs. Harry Hoover.

Clarence Winegardner has gone to Windber to seek employment.

Alta Nunamaker, daughter of Chester Nunamaker is on the sick list at this time.

Coon Blattenberger, of Central City, spent over Christmas with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Riesel and daughter, Bessie, of Point, were New Year visitors at Pierre Hershbergers.

ALUM BANK

Mrs. Dave Hann is visiting in Johnstown and Windber. She accompanied her daughter, Mrs. Humphrey Lentz and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wink of Windber, home.

Rev. Clemence and family spent several days in Lilly last week.

Alma Kaufman and Mable Fetter visited friends in our town last week.

Mr. Charles Prosser and family, of Herminie, Mr. Samuel Prosser, of Wilmerdine, Mrs. Hattie Prosser, of Altoona and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hinkle, of Bedford, all spent Xmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Prosser.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haines of Altoona, spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. and Mrs. George Weyant.

Miss Grace Beckley left Monday for school down east.

Mr. Walter Miller is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Armstrong Miller. Mr. G. B. Allison had the bad luck to fall and hurt his side.

Mrs. Ada Smith of Pittsburgh, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Blackburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Weyant spent a couple of days with their daughters of Windber and Onnahlinda. The happy part of this visit was to see their great grand child, Russell Oren Heater, at Windber.

QUEEN

Mr. Henry Weyant a well known resident of our town has been very ill for some time but is improving again.

Mrs. Joseph Bush has been under the doctor's care since last Saturday.

Mrs. Hannah Bowler, of Bellwood, visited her brother, Joseph Bush and sister, Mrs. C. A. Boyer over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Weyant, of St. Louis, Mo., visited Mrs. Elizabeth Weyant and brother, Harry Weyant last week. Mrs. Elizabeth Weyant accompanied them to Johnstown where they will spend a day or two before leaving for St. Louis.

A surprise party was given in honor of Mrs. Jacob Emergh on Tuesday evening.

Mr. George Kinsely left for Altoona where he will visit his four sisters and then there he is going to Johnstown to visit his brother.

The Bedford County Game, Fish and Forestry Association will hold a special meeting this week for the purpose of electing officers and enrolling new members for the coming year. The meeting will be held in the Hetsel school building. All members and citizens are invited.

GOOD NEWS

Many Bedford Readers Have Heard It and Profited Thereby

"Good news travels fast," and the many bad back sufferers in Bedford are glad to learn where relief may be found. Many a lame, weak and aching back is had no more, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills. Our citizens are telling the good news of their experience with this tested remedy. Here is an example worth reading: E. E. Carnell, 313 E. Penn St., Bedford, says: "I had kidney trouble a short time ago and when I stopped, I was taken with a sharp, knife-like pain across the small of my back. Occasionally, there was a stitch which took me across my kidneys. Mornings I had a tired feeling and felt a little lame. Once in awhile I had to get up during the night to pass the kidney secretions, as my kidneys were so weak. After I had taken two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, however, I was cured and have had no occasion to use them since. I keep Doan's Kidney Pills in the house, though, in case of emergency case of emergency."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Carnell had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rebuilt Cars for sale

Ford Ton Truck
Ford Touring Car
Chamber Service Sedan
Overland Touring

All cars in good mechanical and physical condition.

at
Ft. Bedford Garage
Ft. Bedford Auto Co.

Checks Coughs
Soothes throats!

Stop it now!

Only too often is that annoying little cough the warning of illness to come. Checks its development with Dr. King's. Grateful relief for scratchy, irritated throat and inflamed tissues quickly follows. Feel the congestion disappear and your cold vanish at all druggists.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
—a syrup for coughs & colds

YOU WILL LIKE IT

Because it's made from genuine 100% whole wheat and contains all the nourishing, tasty qualities of select whole wheat.

ENRIGHT'S "ALL O' THE WHEAT" BREAD.

Is baked fresh every day and wrapped in a wax paper bearing the above label. Order a loaf today and see how good it tastes

BEDFORD SANITARY BAKERY

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

AN'S TALKIN' BOUT DE WEEDS DONE JES' TUK MAH GYANDEN, BUT BOSS LOW DEY AIN' TUK IT, -HE SAY AH JES' TURN IT OVER TO 'EM!!



The thing of Time. The change of a generation in human nature is infinitesimal and then some. Now it is the original red automobile, second hand for which Indians are trading away their valuable lands; nothing out a twentieth century dead.

Keeping One's End Up

By MYRA CURTIS LANE
(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Now, my dear boy, listen to me," said Lucia, leaning back indolently in the chaise-longue. "I know I said I'd love you forever, and I thought I would. But when I found I didn't want was I to do? I couldn't pretend, could I?"

Arthur answered sulkily: "All I can say is I took you at your word. I was a fool, I suppose. And there's no chance you'll—your care again?"

"I can't see any," said Lucia frankly. "You know—I can trust you, can't I? Well, Dick and I—"

"And what do you see in Dick? Have you sworn to love him forever too?"

"You needn't be nasty," said Lucia imperturbably.

"Perhaps you'll tell me what it was I did that changed you?"

"It wasn't anything you did, but—well, you got so awfully sloppy, Arthur. Now, here's the secret, I'm sure of it. You've got to keep the upper hand, even in love. That sounds hard, but it's true. Oh, I know it's true! Just the minute you began to knuckle under to me my interest began to wane."

"Thanks, I'll remember in the future," answered Arthur, going away with a nod.

Lucia glanced after him a little hurt. Although she no longer loved him, she enjoyed having a hopeless adorer. And really she had been very fond of Arthur. Fonder than of Dick.

The horrible thought distressed her all the way home. Dick had handsomer features, but Arthur—well, he had an appealing sort of way that it was very difficult for any girl to resist. Only—he had been terribly sloppy.

However much in love you may be, you don't want absolutely to live on kisses. And Arthur was so exacting. She couldn't even speak to another boy in his presence without his flying into a rage. Dick was a dear.

She put Arthur out of her mind and didn't see him for two or three weeks. Then one afternoon she met him walking with Elsie Purwhit, looking radiantly happy.

The sight of Arthur's happiness was an outrage. Here she had been enjoying his hopeless devotion and he had had the bad taste to fall in love with another girl.

And the worst of it was that she had been coming to the conclusion that she had been mistaken about Dick. Dick was all right, but he was so—well, so sloppy. She wanted a strong, tender man—but he had to be strong.

So she felt quite miserable when she encountered Arthur a few days later.

"I congratulate you on your latest conquest," she said coldly.

"Don't worry about that," said Arthur coarsely.

"Oh, I assure you, I'm not worrying. I just wondered whether you had got to the stage of saying the same things to her that you used to say to me."

"About the same," said Arthur. "But I've cut out the sloppiness. I've had my lesson. I'm keeping my end up this time. How's Dick?"

"Oh, Dick and I are getting on all right," answered Lucia.

But a day or two later it became known that Dick and Lucia had quarreled, and when next Lucia and Arthur met—it was at the Havichams' dance—he politely expressed his sympathy.

Lucia burst into tears. "I—I thought you had a little more elytrality than that, Arthur," she sobbed. "You knew why I sent Dick away."

"Haven't the funtest notion. Why was it?"

"You know."

"Word of honor, I don't."

"Well, if you must know, it was because I—I found I'd made a mistake when I—I thought I'd ceased to—care for you. Now stamp on me," said Lucia.

But Arthur's arm was about her. "Darling! Elsie knew all the time. It was all just put on for your benefit—"

"Horrid little cat!"

"I've never ceased to care."

Their lips met.

"I adore you, Lucia."

"Oh, Arthur, and I've always loved you, too. But—but—you haven't kissed me for a whole minute."

"You remember what you said about keeping one's end up, don't you?" asked Arthur, bewildered.

"Oh, Arthur, you know I didn't mean it. I love to have you in love with me as much as all that. I—I think I love you best when you're at my feet, Arthur."

"It isn't what you said before."

"I know it isn't, but it's true. At least, I think it's true. I—I guess we'll just have to try both ways again to make sure, won't we?"

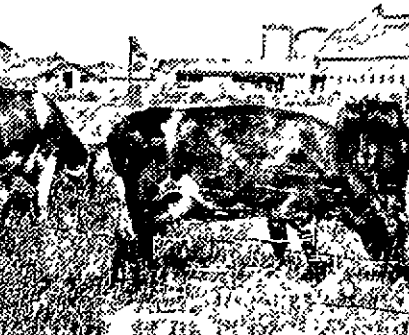
Japanese Women Economize.

Japanese women who, like their husbands, learned extravagant habits during the war, and were among the best supporters of the silk merchants, are returning to cotton clothing, according to Tokyo shopkeepers. Last year it was not uncommon for a woman to pay 1,000 yen for an obi, the broad sash worn around the waist, while sales of dresses at 10,000 yen were quite ordinary.

"But this year," said one superintendent, "the public demand is shifting from silk to cotton, leather to paper, and from fancy to practical goods."

PROTEIN FEED IS ESSENTIAL

Alfalfa is Especially Adapted to Profitable Flow of Milk From Dairy Cows.



Dairy cows require high-protein feed to give a profitable flow of milk. Alfalfa is especially suited to this and is much cheaper than protein concentrates fed with non-leguminous roughage.

Alfalfa is Very Palatable.

It is estimated that a dry cow will eat 20 to 25 pounds of alfalfa a day and a milking cow 25 to 30 pounds. Alfalfa is cooling, laxative, and very palatable. When alfalfa is used instead of concentrated feeds, the cost of production is cut down.

FILL SILO WITH BEET TOPS

Important That Dirt and Sand Be Eliminated—Well-Built Structure is Safe.

A good crop of beets will yield from 3½ to 6 tons of processed silage. The average cost of gathering the tops and filling, packing, and finishing the silo is about \$1 a ton. It is extremely important that the tops be gathered and put into small piles promptly after the beets are topped. The dirt may be easily shaken from the tops while the leaves are still fresh. It is imperative that dirt and sand be eliminated. The same structure that is commonly used for putting up corn silage may be used for beet-top silage. Because beet tops pack in a very dense mass, the structure will sometimes crack and spread and thus allow air to enter. A well built silo is reasonably safe.

FEED FOR FATTENING STOCK

Addition of Alfalfa to Ration for Cattle Gives Better and More Profitable Gains.


Experiments of the United States Department of Agriculture have shown that alfalfa added to a ration for fattening cattle or young growing stock gives better and more profitable gains. Compared with hay from sorghum and the grasses, alfalfa has consistently given the best gains. There seems to be little difference in the results given by the alfalfa or clover and other legumes, but alfalfa is more palatable and is more readily and completely consumed.

ESTIMATE MARKETING COST

Whether Sold Through Commission Man or Growers' Association There is Expense.

Do not forget that it costs something to sell farm products. Whether you sell or your merchant, commission man or growers' association sells there will be cost. You can't get service for nothing. Whatever your plan may be, estimate the cost and pay what is necessary for economical marketing.

H. C. CLAYCOMB
Doctor of
CHIROPRACTIC
BEDFORD, PA.



NATURAL TREASURES

CHIROPRACTORS use no drugs in assisting nature to bring back health and strength to your children.

A careful analysis shows what vertebrae is subluxated and the Chiropractor adjusts the spine that normal health may return.

Office Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 Daily 2:00 to 5:00 and 7 to 9 P. M., Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

Use Rubber Models.

Rubber models of essential parts of eyes have been invented in England to give girls who are learning to be millmaids practical instruction.

The Way of It.

"A waitress, like a p... is born to her work." "How do you make that out?" "Because she is one maid to order."

THE R. L. DOLLINGS COMPANIES

Announce the Payment of the Following Dividends of Companies Financed by Them:

QUARTERLY, PAID JANUARY 1, 1923.

The R. L. Dollings Company of Ohio	1 3/4 %
The International Note & Mortgage Co., Columbus, Ohio.	1 3/4 %
The Clay Products Company, Brazil, Ind.	1 1/2 %
The International Note & Mortgage Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	1 3/4 %

SEMI-ANNUAL, PAID JANUARY 1, 1923.

The R. L. Dollings Company of Indiana	3 1/2 %
The Anderson Foundry & Machine Co., Anderson, Ind.	3 1/2 %
The Insley Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	3 1/2 %
The Rude Mfg. Co., Liberty, Ind.	3 1/2 %
The Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.	3 1/2 %
The Western Drop Forge Co., Marion, Ind.	3 1/2 %
The Hugro Mfg. Co., Warsaw, Ind.	3 1/2 %
The Millholland Machine Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	3 1/2 %
The Steel Fabricating Corporation, Michigan City, Ind.	3 1/2 %

SEMI-ANNUAL, PAID JANUARY 15, 1923.

The R. L. Dollings Company of Pennsylvania	3 1/2 %
American Bronze Corporation, Berwyn, Penna.	3 1/2 %
American Cone & Pretzel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3 1/2 %
The American Motor Truck Co., Newark, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
The C. & E. Shoe Company, Columbus, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
The Cullen & Vaughn Co., Hamilton, Ohio	3 1/2 %
The Mykrantz Co., Columbus, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
The Matthews Engineering Co., Sandusky, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
McCambridge Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3 1/2 %
The Recording Devices Co., Dayton, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
The Florida Farms & Industries Co., Columbus, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
The Burton-Townsend Co., Zanesville, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
Crane Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3 1/2 %
The Crane-Ohio Ice Cream Co., Columbus, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
The Franklin Brick & Tile Co., Columbus, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
Commercial Truck Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	3 1/2 %
The North Carolina Farms Co., Columbus, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
The Champion Engineering Company, Kenton, Ohio.	3 1/2 %
Phoenix Iron Works Company, Meadville, Pa.	3 1/2 %
Commercial Truck Service Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.	3 1/2 %
The Phoenix Portland Cement Co., Columbus, Ohio.	3 1/2 %

SEMI-ANNUAL, PAID FEBRUARY 1, 1923.

V. G. Baking Co., Allentown, Pa.	3 1/2 %
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Checks will be mailed on dates indicated above.

Ellis B. Rohrbach, Dist. Mgr.
Central Trust Bldg., Altoona, Pa.

Geo. D. Porter, Vice Pres. & Treas.
Philadelphia, Pa.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

Mrs. Belle Smith, Verl Whipp and wife, and Mr. Freeman Whipp, all of Point Marion, Mrs. Fay Wallace, of New Castle, Floyd Doyle, of Warren, Ohio, were at Mrs. Whipp's funeral on New Year's day.

Mr. William Huster, of Cumberland is visiting at Mr. Sherman R. Nave's.

SCHELSBURG

A Happy New Year to all the readers of the Gazette.

Thomas Rock had the misfortune to fall in the fire while butchering at Howard Kinton's a few weeks ago which resulted in getting several large patches of skin burnt off his left arm.

Ball and Suder, contractors and builders are now erecting and installing a cold storage plant at the Rustic Lunch Inn.

Blenden Crusey spent Tuesday evening in Bedford.

Jimmie Fisher after giving his old friends a farewell hand shake, kissed himself good bye Monday morning and left for parts unknown. His brother, Robert, expects to follow his brothers plans on foot steps in a few days Good Bye Bobbie.

W. W. VanOrmer is reported on the sick list at present.

Dan Findley, of Helixville, was in town on business.

Henry Diehl and family, of New Buena Vista, attended the old maids convention held here in the I. O. O. F. hall Monday evening.

Tom Reighard and his lady friend, the Miss Lightingstar, of New Buena Vista, also took in the convention here Monday evening.

Bryan Hillegass had the misfortune of getting his wrist broken on New Year's Day by falling from a horse.

Paul Colvin was laid up for a few days for repairs this week on account of tonsillitis.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Isaac J. Clark, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned executors named in the last will and testament of Isaac J. Clark, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

James H. Clark,
George E. Clark,
Pearre Clark.
Executors.

FRIENDS COVE REFORMED CHARGE

Rev. R. R. Jones, Pastor
The Cove: Sunday School at 9:30, Communion service at 10:30 a. m., Preparatory service on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

And Pays Interest.
Health is a deposit in the bank of nature.

FARMERS' PAGE

Number Doubled of Men Quitting Farms for City

Low Prices to Blame, Wallace Reports to Harding

NUMEROUS RURAL HARDSHIPS SEEN

Taxes and Cost of Most Supplies Up, Produce Down

Washington, Dec. 4.—American farmers, comprising about one-third of the country's population, and themselves, notwithstanding their hard work and large production this year, still laboring under a serious disadvantage as compared with other groups of workers because of the distortion of the relationship of prices Secretary Wallace, of the department of agriculture, told President Harding and congress today in his annual report.

"There is food in superabundance," Mr. Wallace said, "and this contributes to the prosperity of business and industry for a time, but the inadequate return which the farmer is receiving and has for three years, inevitably must result in readjustments in the number of people on the farms and in the cities, which will not be for the continuing good of the nation."

There has been a greatly accelerated movement of farmers and especially farmers' sons, from the farms to the cities and industrial centers, the secretary reported, declared that best estimates "indicate that during July, August and September twice as many persons left the farms for the cities as normally."

The secretary renewed his recommendation for rural credits legislation, asserting that action should be taken promptly to increase the maximum which a farm loan bank may loan to an individual from \$10,000 to \$25,000. He advocates also a readjustment of the term loans may run, saying a system should be established by which the farmer could borrow for periods of from six months to three years. Creation of a new bureau of home economics was urged by the secretary, to enable the department to extend its efforts toward better economic systems in the rural community.

Another problem requiring immediate attention, the secretary said, is "the necessity of working out and applying a comprehensive plan of protecting, regrowing and utilizing our forests." He declared forest legislation should be enacted extending federal co-operation to the states in the protection of forests, co-ordinating state and federal service in the growing and distribution of forest-planting material, extending purchase of timberland "as rapidly as the condition of the treasury will permit," and covering into national forests some areas now comprised in Indian reservations.

The secretary reported good progress in organization of the packers and stockyards administration and in the grain futures administration, in the campaign against plant pests and in the various other lines of service in which his department is interested.

This year would be prosperous for agriculture, and consequently a prosperous year for the nation, if the relationship of prices now was such as existed before the war, Secretary Wallace said. There has been some increase in prices of farm products, but there has not been much improvement in the general relationship between the prices of the things the farmer produces and the things he buys.

Among the causes which contribute to the abnormal relationship of farm prices to the prices of other things, Secretary Wallace mentioned these:

Overproduction of many farm crops.
Continued high freight rates.
Maintenance of industrial wages at near wartime levels.
Economic depression and depreciated currency in European countries.
Interference with the efficient functioning of necessary industries.
Unreasonably high costs of distribution of some farm products.

"Some contend there is no such thing as overproduction of farm products and cannot be so long as there are people in the world who suffer for food and clothing," said Secretary Wallace. "On the same line of reasoning it can be argued that the production of automobiles will be inadequate until every man and woman and every boy and girl of high school age owns one."

"There is overproduction, as far as the producer is concerned, whenever the quantity produced cannot be marketed at a price which will cover all costs and leave the producer enough to tempt him to continue production. And whenever there is such overproduction the output will be reduced either by conscious effort on the part of the producers or by the operation of economic laws which drive the less efficient producers out of business. The fact is that for three years in succession the farmers of the United States have produced more of some crops than could be sold at prices high enough to cover producing costs."

Picturing the plight of American farmers, Secretary Wallace said the production records of this year furnished a vivid illustration of the vitality of American agriculture and of the courage and hopefulness of the American farmer.

"Certainly no other industry could have taken the losses agriculture has taken and maintained production," he said, "and we have no evidence to show that any other group of work-

ers would have taken the reduction in wages in the spirit in which the farmers have taken their reduction."

"Many thousands of farmers have not been able to weather the storm, notwithstanding their strenuous efforts. Thousands who purchased land during the period of high prices have been obliged to give up the struggle, let their land go back, lose all the money they paid for it and start anew. Many thousands of renters who had substantial savings invested in farm equipment and livestock have gone thru the same experience and have lost everything."

There are some hopeful aspects to the situation, notwithstanding the continued low purchasing power of farm products, Secretary Wallace pointed out.

"It is fair to say that in general the farmers of the United States are in a better position financially now than they were a year or eighteen months ago," he declared. "Farm products are selling at considerably higher prices, and it is estimated the aggregate value of the crops in the country this year is about \$1,250,000,000 more than last year."

"Considerable quantities of these crops will be fed and the increased value will not be wholly recovered by the farmer, but the bare fact that such a large increase in money will reach the farmers' pockets this year is most gratifying and reassuring."

"The advance in price of cotton has been most helpful thruout the cotton-growing states. Considerably higher prices for wool, lambs and sheep have resulted in pulling the sheep industry out of the slough of despond and setting it on its feet again. Right thru the period of depression hogs have been selling at considerably higher prices relatively than corn. On the whole, it has been a fairly satisfactory year for cattle feeders. Credit conditions have improved and interest rates have fallen."

In relation to the price of farm products at the farms and prices charged for farm products in the cities, Secretary Wallace said, the cost of distribution remains high, notwithstanding frequent violent denunciations of profiteers in the cities. In part, this high cost of distribution, he declared, is caused by the multiplication of distributing agencies during the last six years; in part by the increase in rent and supplies, but in larger part by the higher wages which employees in the distributing business have been able to maintain."

Taxes on farms in most farming states have been more than doubled and is proving to be one of the most frequent subjects of complaint by farmers, and during the next few years the whole question of taxation, Mr. Wallace said, will evidently receive considerable attention by thoughtful farmers.

The various strikes that have occurred this year are blamed for many injuries to the farmer. "During the recent railroad strike, for example," continues the secretary, "many fruit and truck farmers were unable to move their perishable products, and as a consequence suffered very heavy losses, running into many millions of dollars. Delays in transportation cause heavy shrinkage in livestock moving to market, as well as damage to many other farm products resulting from deterioration because of delayed movement. As a result consumers in the cities are compelled to pay unreasonably high prices, while producers on the farms must take lower prices. The effect of the transportation strike will injuriously affect the farmers long after the men are back at work because of the impaired condition of the equipment. So also farmers suffered severely from the coal strike. In many sections thrashing was delayed at heavy loss thru exposure of the grain to the weather. Farmers were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for such coal as they were able to buy, and the necessity of moving coal when finally the mines and the railroads resumed operations interfered materially with the prompt movement of farm products."

WHAT THE DANES HAVE LEARNED

One of the really important things that was said at the Atlantic meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation—and it is a pity that it was said at a session when only a handful of delegates were on hand to hear it—came from Mr. Soren Sorensen, agricultural representative of the Danish Government.

"You work fast in America," said Mr. Sorensen. "You seem to expect to do in three or four years what we in Denmark would hardly hope to accomplish in twenty. We feel that we can learn much from you, and that there are other things that you may profitably learn from us."

"We have learned that if farmers are to cooperate successfully, they must loyally follow their leaders, even when those leaders make mistakes."

Mr. Sorensen said that the first cooperative creamery in Denmark was started and operated for years against the competition of private creameries offering a higher price for milk. The Danish farmers stuck stubbornly to their enterprise, and the whole world knows what the Danish dairy industry is today.

"We have learned," said Mr. Sorensen, in words that should be blazoned in gold in every meeting-place of farmers in America, "we have learned that if farmers would cooperate even when it does not pay, operate even when it does not pay."

A Course in Marketing

Marketing is a part of the farmer's business and should be made a part of his agricultural education. Unless he can sell intelligently and at a profit he must necessarily fail at farming. No matter how well he may be educated for the business of production he cannot succeed unless he can dispose of what he raises at prices which will return cost of production and a reasonable profit. Since the whole business of distributing and selling has, during the past 40 years, evolved from very simple methods to a very complex system it is impossible, without adequate training, for the individual farmer to take care of himself in the open wholesale market.

For this reason a full and complete course in efficient marketing methods should be made a part of every agricultural college curriculum. Some states have already added it and are doing splendid work in this direction. The demand for trained market men by the rapidly increasing co-operative associations is far greater than the supply. Farmers are fast learning that modern marketing conditions demand the employment of those who know how, when and where to market, and that it pays to employ such.

When the budget asking for the bi-annual appreciation is prepared by State College authorities for the next legislature it should contain a specific request for enough money to establish a complete course in modern marketing, and then farmers should back up that request by exercising their influence upon their legislators. We are in full sympathy with the movement to further develop State College, even to the realization of President Thomas's purpose to make it a State University, but it is self-evident that if that ambition is to be realized and if the whole-hearted interest of farmers is to be enlisted, the institution must be able to offer such instruction to farmer-students as will make of them successful salesmen as well as successful producers.

Mr. Du Pont Nearly Ruined

Do munition makers want war? No, no; never, never," says Pierre S. Du Pont, chairman of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, greatest American munition makers. He writes his big "No" in an article entitled "War Doesn't Pay."

Let's see. In March, 1919, the annual report of Mr. Du Pont's company sets forth that during the four years of the war the gross business of the company amounted to \$1,490,000,000. The gross capital bulged from \$83,423,000 to \$308,846,000. The stockholders split up \$140,983,000. Total dividends soared to 458 per cent of the capital stock. The increase in the value of the original securities winged upward by 374 per cent.

Not so bad. Certainly one can pardon the refined licking of the chops with which the report states: "It is difficult to imagine a more satisfactory financial record."

Just so. War doesn't pay for munition makers. Mr. Du Pont was nearly ruined. As he says, "Even for a company as strong and as firmly established as our own, it is a gamble whether it can successfully weather the storm."

Really, we are moved almost to tears by the cheerfulness, the fortitude, the faith with which munition makers face ruin in the name of patriotism.—Minnesota Daily Star.

Fight For RR. Rate Cut On

Repeal Rate-making Clauses of Transportation Act, Capper Urges

Repeal of the rate-making features of the Esch-Cummings Transportation Act, along with other objectionable provisions, was urged this afternoon by Senator Capper, (R. Kans.) Chairman of the agricultural bloc. This is the first gun of the farm bloc in its fight for remedial railroad legislation at an early date.

It was pointed out by Capper that the railroads now are doing the heaviest business in their history at an increase of 78 1-2 per cent. per ton per mile for freight and 66 per cent. per mile for passengers. A better financial showing, he argued, has been made for the first eight months of this year than for the eight months of the same period of 1921.

The prosperity and business revival of the railroads was contrasted by Capper with the low prices obtained by the farmers for their crops. "The higher-than-war rail rates," he said, "are consuming our farmers." There must be some adjustment to save the farmers, he said.

Must Go on Forever
Time is like a river made up of the events which happen and a violent stream; for as soon as a thing has been seen, it is carried away, and another comes in its place and this will be carried away, too.—Marcus Aurelius

Greeks Knew Tin.
The Greeks in the Homeric times were familiar with the metal tin. Copper, tin and gold were used by Hephaestus in welding the famous shield of Achilles. Twenty layers of tin were in the cuirass of Agamemnon. No allusion to tin is found in the "Odyssey."

Making Over Houses

In this period of applied thrift, the making over of houses promises to be as popular as the making over of dresses. What if it is not practical to build just now? That is no reason for giving up plans for a more comfortable and attractive home, in which the work can be more easily accomplished. Some women find it as interesting to make over a house as to start with entirely new plans.

Visitors to farming districts are apt to consider the farm wives over-conservative, clinging to the old-fashioned home while their husbands build modern barns and outbuildings. One answer to this criticism is that farm wives are as deeply interested in the proper equipment of barns and outbuildings as are the men, for these buildings form the factories of their joint industry. But housewives must also remember that the entire social life of the family clusters around the home. If we are to keep boys and girls satisfied on the farm—and that is evidently what the whole country is begging us to do—the home must be made modern and attractive.

It is all very well to say that the home that was good enough for father and mother is good enough for the young people. But the standard of comfortable country living is changing. For one thing we have the "movies" with which to reckon. They bring to the children modern ideas of what a house should be, and show them what the latest ideas are about interior decorating, comfort and entertainment. The children naturally look for some of these things at home. Moreover, we, ourselves, want better things for our sons and daughters than custom considered necessary in our days. Improvements to make home life pleasant and home work easier are not unattainable.

If you were building a new house what would you include in it that is not in the old house. Is it not possible to add some of these things?

First of all what about your kitchen. Do you need another window above the sink, or one which will provide more daylight over the range? Are the cellar stairs in good condition, and well painted so they will not need scrubbing. Have you a good built-in dresser or kitchen cabinet? Is the work-table conveniently placed?

Is the sink equipped with a drain-board? Ash or maple is the best wood for the purpose and the board should be heavy, well cleated on the under side and well grooved on the upper. It should be made water-resistant by being finished with a wood filler, and then rubbed down with linseed oil.

Is there a way of arranging a lighted pantry between the kitchen and diningroom for dishes, and a ventilated pantry for cooking and table supplies? Is there a porch at your kitchen door, and have you a wash room annex? These are all simple conveniences to facilitate the routine work of this part of the house. In many cases, when they are lacking, they can be added without great expense or labor.

Windows were often skimped in the early building. We have since learned that sunlight and ventilation are vitally necessary to the well-being of any family. To my mind there is nothing so important in a house as properly placed windows, unless perhaps it is properly built closets. And the two really go together, for whenever possible closets should have windows both for light and ventilation.

Have you considered that adding daylight to a house generally means adding living space. An extension window not only gives more space but increases the light in the room, and so gives more comfort to more people. A window cut through a dark corner in a hall will sometimes convert the passageway into an extra room. An additional window will make a bedroom cooler and more healthful at night and more enjoyable by day.

A downstairs wash-room makes it possible to keep the bathroom tidy. A cloak closet off the hall, with a receptacle for family umbrellas and rubbers, means that outdoor things need not be deposited in the hall or in the living room. On the second floor a closet which holds brooms and other cleaning utensils will save the housewife many a step. If there is not room on this floor for a linen closet, install at least a linen case and towel cabinet in the bathroom or in the hall.

Do you need more space? How are you going to make the house bigger? Without knowing the original plan, it is difficult to give specific directions, but here are several ideas for remodeling that have been successfully carried out.

Perhaps you have an attic, unlighted and so unattractive in outline that it has never seemed worth while to finish it. Add dormers with double windows to the roof; divide the interior with wall-board into several rooms and, if you can run water up there, install a shower-bath. In this way, you have additional bedrooms and perhaps a sewing-room. Or, if there are boys in the family, let them have this floor for their personal quarters.

There are times when a porch is more comfortable if it is not used as the entrance to the house. If practical, leave the front entrance of your house as it is, and build a porch extension on the side of the house. A wide, two-story porch will increase both living-room and bedroom space. You will probably want to screen the upper porch and use it for sleeping purposes.

A dining-room built as a wing

often lends itself to a little extension that can be roofed and screened to serve as a breakfast porch in summer. A good many farm wives have out-of-door kitchens. Why not have out-of-door diningrooms such as used to be customary in New England when the families were large and much company was expected in the summer-time? With the business of cooking and the social function of eating both carried on out-of-doors, the house is easily kept cool and tidy and the housework reduced to a minimum.

Have you heard of the new breakfast rooms. A breakfast room consists of a small extension of the kitchen, having benches along the three walls and being big enough to hold a table of the refectory style—that is a long and rather narrow table.

Suggestions for making over a house may range from window boxes and a new front door to a cement cellar, running water, a bathroom and a furnace. They are only useful if adapted to your needs. The important thing to remember is that the good old house may have big possibilities in it waiting to be developed, and that this development is not necessarily expensive or difficult when compared with the resulting advantages.

Farmers Can Win Economic Fight

Washington, Dec. 21.—The American farmer has demonstrated that when properly financed, he can weather the worse economic storms, the War Finance Corporation declared in its annual report sent to congress today.

The report set forth that 41 per cent of the money advanced to the agricultural industry had been repaid either in advance of maturity or when due.

Advances by the corporation saved the industry many millions of dollars, the report declared, explaining that the corporation's officers believed its activities had proved as beneficial in the restoration of confidence as in the actual pouring of cash into spots where credit was tightest.

The loans had made it possible for thousands of farmers to handle their products in an orderly fashion, it was added, and the confidence instilled in them, thru the knowledge that money was available, acted as a stabilizer, the value of which the report said could only be estimated.

"It is impossible," the report continued, "to estimate the full effect of the aid given by the corporation to the livestock industry, because calamities that are averted can never be measured. It is generally recognized, however, that by providing, as it did, financing for more than 6,900,000 head of livestock the corporation checked the demoralization in the industry, gave the stockmen a breathing spell, stabilized the market, and turned the tide away from disaster toward recovery and reconstruction."

The effect of the corporation's activity on the livestock industry was typical of that on many other phases of agriculture, it was added, and satisfaction with the assistance rendered has been expressed to the corporation in countless ways.

Crop Loans Independent of Bank

Washington, Dec. 21.—Advocating production credits, to be available to farmers while marketing their crops, under federal direction independent of the present federal reserve system and the farm loan bureau, Senators Norbeck, Republican, South Dakota, and Simmons, Democratic, North Carolina, appeared today before the senate banking committee.

They explained features of bills they had introduced to provide such credits, and emphatically stated their opposition to having loans on growing crops administered by existing federal agencies.

Senator Norbeck declared a new bureau could be provided by extending the life of the War Finance Corporation, and changing its operation to supplying the needs of the farmers while they are producing crops.

Opposition along the line voiced by the two senators also was placed before the committee by Gray Silver, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Restriction of credits to short-time loans has forced farmers to sell their crops, Mr. Silver contended, with the result that they are not obtaining prices to cover the cost of production. Banks generally do not want farmer notes, he said, because it is difficult to liquidate the credit. An intermediate credit, he added, would solve the problem, providing it was established, not in competition with existing facilities, but was supplemental and available as an alternative for the farmer in times of stress.

Migrate Long Distances.

The Arctic tern holds all records for length of migration. When the young are full grown the entire family leaves the Arctic regions and several months later is found skirting the edge of the Antarctic continent.

Yes, It Would.

It wouldn't be a difficult matter to convince the average man that greenbacks are printed on flypaper.

Greatest of All Cathedrals.

St. Peter's cathedral, in Rome will hold 54,000 people.

The Editor's View Points

December Jobs for the Farm Bloc
With Congress again in session and the Tariff and Bonus settled for awhile, it is time to pass the laws for encouraging the consumption of pure rich milk, full of vitamins, and the use of pure new warm wool in clothing. Also to set up a new and permanent piece of machinery for Productive and Marketing Credit for farmers, to relieve the War Finance Corporation of this load.

The Farm Bloc should and doubtless will get busy. It is up to our friend Arthur Capper to prove that he is another Kenyon, and we think the chances are he will.

As to the subsidy to farmers, and other exports, known as the Ship Subsidy, we are not so sure. Nor as to the subsidy to Henry Ford at Muscle Shoals. It is our impression that too many people know too little about the real facts in both of these proposals.

Unbusinesslike Business.

Henry C. Wallace, of Washington and Des Moines, was once upon a time an editor of a farm paper, and the editorial habit of hitting the nail squarely on the head still sticks to him.

Here is what Secretary Wallace said the other day to some Ohio people, and since he no longer writes editorials for Wallace's Farmer, he will not mind if we make an editorial of it for Our Folks:

"The Farmer is the only large producer who produces without informing himself carefully as to future demand; who sells at the price the buyer is willing to pay; who does not condition his products carefully for market; who dumps them in huge quantities soon after produced; and who, therefore, pays high charges of all sorts to other people to do what he ought to do for himself."

There it is, and every word of it gospel truth. Judged as a business by the standards of other kinds of business, farming is an occupation in which no one but a lunatic would engage. Hard work, honesty, and good judgment will run any other business profitably, but the farmer can use all these and still go broke just the same, except when a succession of lucky chances, pure accidents, as it were, turn his losses into a profit.

On the whole, farming prospers. Not much, as Mr. Dooley says, but some. How much more it would prosper, and how much better it would be for the country, if that prosperity were the sure reward for those who deserve it, instead of a favor handed out blindly by a blind Fortune.

Cure Disease, Not Symptoms.

Demanding lower freight-rates, on farm products is a waste of effort unless railroad operating costs can be reduced. It is treating a symptom, not curing the disease. When farmers are firmly and effectively organized in large units for selling their products, we can get selling prices that will pay a profitable rate to the railroads, and still leave a profit for ourselves.

The Sucker Catches.

When the oil-stock and other get-rich-quick outfits tire of other means of landing their victims they often try the plan of appealing to their sporting blood.

"Outside of trust funds," says a certain oil-stock market shrew, "there seems no reason why any red-blooded American should not take whatever degree of financial risk he sees fit, for the sake of the opportunity for large profit. Our country has been, strictly speaking, with these general principles. We have pointed out the risks of speculative investments, we have said that certain people by nature are not adapted to adventure, financial or otherwise, and then we have turned those who really want to get ahead, to accept the necessary risks for the sake of the opportunity."

If you go adventuring with money, you take a risk. That is as true and plain as that two and two make four. Don't forget it. But people do, and always have, and always will, make big money by risking total loss. And that is as true as plain as that three and one make four. If you were in the back seat when a fate passed around the "spirit of adventure," which is the spirit of far-sightedness and courage and grit and progress don't speculate."

The inference is plain enough. If you are a poor sport and a cheap skate, stick to safe investments. If you are a red-blooded citizen and a good sport, come on in—take a chance—we dare you.

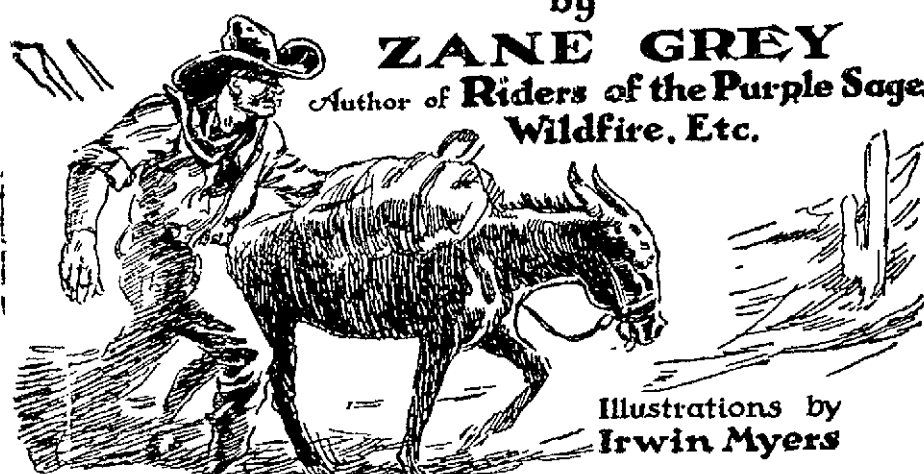
Here is a good working rule on investments and speculation, pay it in your hat. As soon as you have \$100,000 in money or property, paying you an income of not less than \$4,000 a year and not more than \$6,000 and invested in such a way that it is impossible to get it out suddenly in a moment of excitement or gamble with—then you are almost rich enough to think of risking \$100 in oil-stock speculation. If you are worth less than \$100,000, you are too poor.

Following this rule will not give you any of the thrills of thinking you are "red-blooded," of pretending to yourself and your family and friends that you have the "spirit of adventure," or "far-sightedness and courage and grit." But it will keep some good hard money in your pockets and out of the clutches of a gang of thieves.

Not Even That.

Many a man who imagines his executive ability is sufficient to control the affairs of a nation would not even make a successful book agent.

DESERT GOLD



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(Continued)

The hours passed. As the sun climbed the clear sky, steely lights vanished, the blue haze deepened, and slowly the glistening surfaces of lava turned redder. Ladd was concerned to discover that Yaqui was missing from his outlook upon the high point. Jim Lash came out of the shady crevice, and stood up to buckle on his cartridge belt. His narrow, gray glance slowly roved from the height of lava down along the slope, paused in doubt, and then swept on to resurvey the whole vast eastern dip of the plateau. "I reckon my eyes are sore," he said. "Mebbe it's this d—n red glare. Anyway, what's them creepin' spots up there?"

"Shore I seen them. Mountain sheep," replied Ladd.

"Guess again, Laddy. Dick, I reckon you'd better flash the glass up the slope."

Gale adjusted the field glass and began to search the lava, beginning close at hand and working away from him. Presently the glass became stationary. "I see half a dozen small animals, brown in color. They look like sheep. But I couldn't distinguish mountain sheep from antelope."

"Shore they're highborn," said Ladd. "I reckon if you'll pull around to the east an' search under that long wall of lava—there—you'll see what I see," added Jim.

The glass climbed and circled, wavered an instant, then fixed steadily as a rock. There was a breathless silence.

"Fourteen horses—two packed—some mounted—others without riders, and lame," said Gale slowly.

Yaqui appeared far up the trail, coming swiftly. Presently he saw the rangers and halted to wave his arms and point. Then he vanished as if the lava had opened beneath him.

"Lemme that glass," suddenly said Jim Lash. "I'm seem' red, I tell you."

Well, pore as my eyes are they had it right. Rojas an' his outfit have left the trail. Laddy'll be danged if the Greaser bunch hasn't vanooosed some out of sight! Right there not a half mile away, the whole caboodle—gone!"

"Shore they're behind a crust or have gone down into a rut," suggested Ladd. "They'll show again in a minute. Look sharp, boys, for I'm fixin' Rojas'll spicid his men."

From time to time the rangers looked anxiously at Gale. The field glass, however, like the naked sight, could not catch the slightest moving object out there upon the lava. A long hour of slow mounting suspense wore on.

"Shore it's all com' to be as queer as the Yaqui," said Ladd.

Indeed the strange men the silent action the somber character of the Indian had not been without effect upon the minds of the men. Then the weird, desolate tragic scene added to the vague sense of mystery. And now the disappearance of Rojas' band, the long wait in the silence the hiding certainty of invisible foes crawling, crouching closer and closer lent to the situation a final touch that made it unreal.

"I'm reckonin' there's a mind behind them Greasers," replied Jim. "Or mebbe we ain't done Rojas credit. If somethin' would only come off!"

"That Lash the coolest, the most unprovokingly nonchalant of men in times of peril, should begin to show a nervous strain was all the more indicative of a subtle pervading uncertainty."

"Boys look sharp," suddenly called Lash. "Low down to the left—mebbe three hundred yards. See along by them seams of lava—behind the choyas. First off I thought it was a sheep. But it's the Yaqui! Crawl in swift as a lizard! Can't you see him?"

It was a full moment before Jim's companions could locate the Indian just as a snake, Yaqui wound himself along with incredible rapidity. His advance was all the more remarkable for the fact that he appeared to pass directly under the dreaded choyas. Sometimes he paused to lift his head and look.

"Shore he's headin' for that high place," said Ladd. "He's going slow now. There he's stopped behind some choyas. He's gettin' up—no he's kneelin'!"

"Laddy take a peek at the side of that lava ridge," sharply called Jim. "I guess mebbe somethin' ain't comin' off. See! There's Rojas an' his outfit crouchin'. Don't make out no horses. Dick, use your glass an' tell us what's doin'. I'll watch Yaqui an' tell you what his move means."

Gleefully and distinctly, almost as if he could have touched them, Gale had Rojas and his followers in sight. They were toiling up the rough lava on foot.



'He's Raisin' His Rifle Slow. Lord, How Slow He Is!'

the opinion that it was a long wait. But it seemed short. Gale had the upper position farthest to the right, and therefore was best shielded from possible fire from the higher ridges of the rim, some three hundred yards distant. Jim came next well hidden in a crack. The positions of Thorne and Ladd were most exposed. They kept sharp lookout over the uneven rampart of their hiding place.

Suddenly the dead stillness was rent by a shot clear and stinging, close at hand. It was from a rifle, not a carbine. With startling quickness a cry followed—a cry that pierced Gale—it was so thin so high—leaved so different from all other cries. It was the involuntary human shriek of death.

"Yaqui's called out another pardner," said Jim Lash laconically.

Carbines began to crack. The reports were quick, light, like sharp spats without any ring. Gale made out round spots dark against the background of red, and in front of them leaped out small tongues of fire. Ladd's 405 began to "spang" with its beautiful sound of power. Thorne was firing somewhat wildly. Gale thought. Then Jim Lash pushed his Winchester over the rim under a choya and between shots Gale could hear him singing. Turn the lady, turn—turn the lady, turn!

Alaman left! Swing your pardners! Forward in back!

Turn the lady turn! Gale got into the fight himself not so sure that he hit any of the round bobbing objects he aimed at but growing sure of himself as action liberated something forced and congested within his breast.

Then over the position of the lingers came a hail of steel bullets. Those that struck the lava hissed away into the crater, those that came biting

through the choyas made a sound which resembled a sharp ripping of silk. Bits of cactus stung Gale's face, and he dreaded the flying thorns more than he did the flying bullets.

"Hold on, boys," called Ladd, as he crouched down to reload his rifle. "Save your shells. The Greasers are spreadin' on us, some goin' down below Yaqui, others movin' up for that high ridge. When they get up there I'm d—d if it won't be hot for us. There ain't room for us to hide here."

Ladd raised himself to peep over the rim. Shots were now scattering, and all appeared to come from below. A volley of shots from a different angle was followed by the quick ring of steel bullets striking the lava all around Gale. His first idea, as he heard the projectiles sing and hum and whine away into the air, was that they were coming from above him. He looked up to see a number of low, white and dark knobs upon the high point of lava. They had not been there before. Then he saw little, pale, leaping tongues of fire. As he dodged down he distinctly heard a bullet strike Ladd. At the same instant he seemed to hear Thorne cry out and fall, and Lash's boots scrape rapidly away.

Ladd fell backward still holding the 405. Gale dragged him into the shelter of his own position, and dreading to look at him, took up the heavy weapon. It was with a kind of savage strength that he gripped the rifle; and it was with a cold and deadly intent that he aimed and fired. The first Greaser huddled low, let his carbine go clattering down, and then crawled behind the rim. The second and third jerked back. The fourth seemed to flop up over the crest of lava. A dark arm reached for him, clutched his leg, tried to drag him up. It was in vain. Wildly grasping at the air the bandit fell, slid down a steep shelf, rolled over the rim, to go hurtling down out of sight.

"Shore—I'm d—n glad—then Greasers ain't usin' soft-nose bullets," drawled a calm voice.

Swift as lightning Gale whirled.

"Laddy! I thought you were done for," cried Gale, with a break in his voice.

The ranger's blouse was open at the neck, and on his right shoulder under the collar bone was a small hole just beginning to bleed.

"Sure it's high, Laddy," replied Gale gladly. "Went clear through, clean as a whistle!"

He tore a handkerchief into two parts, made wads, and pressing them close over the wounds he bound them there with Ladd's scarf.

"Laddy, I—I'm afraid Thorne's done for," whispered Gale. "He's lying over there in that crack. I can see part of him. He doesn't move."

"I was wonderin' if I'd have to tell you that. Dick, he went down hard hit, fallin', you know, limp an' soggy. It was a mortal clinch one of us would get it in this fight; but G—d! I'm sorry Thorne had to be the man."

"Laddy, maybe he's not dead," replied Gale. He called aloud to his friend. There was no answer.

Ladd got up, and, after peering keenly at the height of lava, he strode swiftly across the space. It was only a dozen steps to the crack in the lava where Thorne had fallen in head first. Ladd bent over and went to his knees so that Gale saw only his head. Then he appeared rising with arms round the cavalryman. He dragged him across the hole to the sheltered corner that alone afforded protection. He had scarcely reached it when a carbine cracked and a bullet struck the flinty lava striking sparks, then singing into the air.

Thorne was either dead or unconscious and Gale, with a contracting throat and numb heart, decided for the former. Not so Ladd, who probed the bloody gash on Thorne's temple, and then felt his breast.

"He's alive an' not bad hurt. That bullet hit him glancin'. Showe them steel bullets are some lucky for us. Dick, you needn't look so glum. I tell you he ain't had hurt. I felt his skull with my finger. There's no hole in it. Wash him off an' tie—Wow! did you get the wind of that one? An' mebbe it didn't sing off the lava!"

It was indeed a joy to Gale to find that Thorne had not received a wound necessarily fatal, though it was serious enough. Gale bathed and bound it, and laid the cavalryman against the slant of the bank, his head high to lessen the probability of bleeding.

As Gale straightened up Ladd muttered low and deep, and swung the heavy rifle around to the left. Far along the slope a figure moved. Ladd began to work the level of the Winchester and to shoot. At every shot Gale saw the bullets strike the lava behind, beside, before the fleeing Mexican, sending up dull puffs of dust. On the sixth shot he plunged down out of sight, either hit or frightened into seeking cover.

"Dick, mebbe there's one or two left above, but we needn't figger much on it," said Ladd, as loading the rifle, he jerked his fingers quickly from the hot breach. "Listen! Jim an' Yaqui are hittin' it up lively down below. I'll sneak down there. You stay here an' keep about half an eye peeled up under an' keep the rest my way."

There seemed a lull in the battle. Gale ventured to stand high and, screened behind choyas, he swept the three-quarter circle of lava with his glass. In the distance he saw horses, but no riders. Below him down the slope along the crater rim and the trail the lava was bare of all except tufts of choya. Gale gathered assurance. It looked as if the day was favoring his side. Then Thorne, coming partly to consciousness, engaged Gale's care. The cavalryman stirred and moaned, called for water, and then for Mercedes. Gale held him

back with a st. and presently he was once more quiet.

Suddenly harsh, prolonged yell brought Gale to his feet. Far down the trails where the crater rims closed in the deep fissure he saw moving forms. They were three in number. Two of them ran nimbly across the lava bridge. The third staggered far behind. It was Ladd. He appeared hard hit. He dragged at the heavy rifle, which he seemed unable to raise. The yell came from him. He was calling the Yaqui.

Gale's heart stood still momentarily. Here, then, was the catastrophe! He hardly dared sweep that fissure with his glass. The two fleeing figures halted—turned to fire at Ladd. Gale recognized the foremost one—small, compact, gaudy—Rojas! The bandit's arm was outstretched. Puffs of white smoke rose, and shots rapped out. When Ladd went down Rojas threw his gun aside and with a wild yell bounded over the lava. His companion followed.

A tide of passion, first hot as fire, then cold as ice, rushed over Gale when he saw Rojas take the trail toward Mercedes' hiding-place. The little bandit appeared to have the sure-footedness of a mountain sheep. The Mexican following was not so sure or fast. He turned back. Gale heard the trenchant bark of the 405. Ladd was kneeling. He shot again—again. The retreating bandit seemed to run full into an invisible obstacle, then fell lax, inert, lifeless. Rojas sped on unmindful of the spurts of dust about him. Yaqui, high above Ladd, was also firing at the bandit. Then both rifles were emptied. Rojas turned at a high break in the trail. He shook a defiant hand, and his exulting yell pealed faintly to Gale's ears. About him there was something desperate, magnificent. Then he clambered down the trail.

Ladd dropped the 405, and rising, gun in hand, he staggered toward the bridge of lava. Before he had crossed it Yaqui came bounding down the slope, and in one splendid leap he cleared the fissure. He ran beyond the trail and disappeared on the lava above. Rojas had not seen this sudden, darting move of the Indian.

Gale wondered, fearfully, what had become of Lash. Presently, when Rojas came out of the cracks and ruts of lava there might be a chance of disabling him by a long shot. His progress was now slow. But he was making straight for Mercedes' hiding place. What was it leading him there—an eagle eye, or hate, or instinct? Why did he go on when there could be no turning back for him on that trail? Ladd was slow, heavy, staggering on the trail; but he was relentless. Only death could stop the ranger now. Surely Rojas must have known that when he chose the trail from time to time Gale caught glimpses of Yaqui's dark figure stealing along the higher rim of the crater. He was making for a point above the bandit.

Ladd staggered along the trail; at times he crawled. The Yaqui gained; he might have had wings, he leaped from jagged crust to jagged crust; his sure-footedness was a wonderful thing.

But for Gale the marvel of that endless period of watching was the purpose of the bandit Rojas. He had now no weapon. Gale's glass made this fact plain. There was death behind him, death below him, death before him, and though he could not have known it, death above him. He never faltered—never made a misstep upon the narrow, flinty trail. When he reached the lower end of the level ledge Gale's poignant doubt became a certainty. Rojas had seen Mercedes. It was incredible, yet Gale believed it. Then, his heart clamped as in an ice vise, Gale threw forward the Remington, and sinking on one knee, began to shoot. He emptied the magazine. Puffs of dust near Rojas did not even make him turn.

Gale wheeled, rigid now, steeling himself to one last foolish hope—that Mercedes could defend herself. She had a gun. He doubted not at all that she would use it. But, remembering her terror of this savage, he feared for her. Rojas reached the level of the ledge. He halted. He crouched. It was the act of a panther. Manifestly he saw Mercedes within the cave. Then faint spats patted the air broke in quick echo. Rojas went down as if struck by a heavy blow. He was hit. But even as Gale yelled in sheer madness the bandit leaped erect. He seemed too quick, too supple to be badly wounded. A slight, dark figure flashed out of the cave. Mercedes! She backed against the wall. Gale saw a puff of white—heard a report. But the bandit lunged at her. Mercedes ran, not to try to pass him, but straight for the precipice. Her intention was plain. But Rojas outstripped her, even as she reached the verge. Then a piercing scream pealed across the crater—a scream of despair.

Gale closed his eyes. He could not bear to see more.

Thorne echoed Mercedes' scream. Gale looked round just in time to leap and catch the cavalryman as he staggered, apparently for the steep slope. And then as Gale dragged him back, both fell. Gale saved his friend but he plunged into a choya. He drew his hands away full of the great glistening cones of thorns.

"For God's sake, Gale, shoot! Shoot! Kill her! Kill her!"

"Can't—you—see—Rojas—"

Thorne faintly.

Gale, stunned for the instant stood with uplifted hands and gazed from Thorne across the crater. Rojas had not killed Mercedes. He was overpowering her. His actions seemed slow wearing purposeful. Here were violent take a trapped she-wolf, Mercedes, a thing she tore,

struggled, mung herself.

Rojas' intention was terribly plain. In agony now, both mental and physical cold and sick and weak, Gale gripped his rifle and aimed at the struggling forms on the ledge. He pulled the trigger. The bullet struck up a cloud of red dust close to the struggling couple. Again Gale fired, hoping to hit Rojas, praying to kill Mercedes. The bullet struck high. A third—fourth—fifth time the Remington spoke—in vain! The rifle fell from Gale's racked hands.

How horribly plain that fiend's intention! Gale tried to close his eyes, but could not. He prayed wildly for a sudden blindness—to faint as Thorne had fainted. But he was transfixed to the spot with eyes that pierced the red light.

Mercedes was growing weaker, seemed about to collapse.

"Oh, Jim Lash, are you dead?" cried Gale. "Oh, Laddy! . . . Oh, Yaqui!"

Suddenly a dark form literally fell down the wall behind the ledge where Rojas fought the girl. It sank in a heap, then bounded erect.

"Yaqui!" screamed Gale, and he waived his bleeding hands till the blood bespattered his face. Then he choked. Utterance became impossible.

The Indian bent over Rojas and flung him against the wall. Mercedes, sinking back, lay still. When Rojas got up the Indian stood between him and escape from the ledge. Rojas backed the other way along the narrowing shelf of lava. His manner was abject, stupefied. Slowly he stepped backward.

It was then that Gale caught the white gleam of a knife in Yaqui's hand. Rojas turned and ran. Yaqui followed slowly. His figure was dark and menacing. But he was not in a hurry. When he passed off the ledge Rojas was edging farther and farther along the wall. He was clinging now to the lava, creeping inch by inch. Perhaps he had thought to work around the tuffets or climb over it. Evidently he went as far as possible, and there he clung, an unscalable wall above, the abyss beneath.

The approach of the Yaqui was like a slow dark shadow of gloom. If it seemed so to the stricken Gale what must it have been to Rojas? He appeared to sink against the wall. The Yaqui stole closer and closer. He was the savage now, and for him the moment must have been glorified. Gale saw him gaze up at the great circling walls of the crater, then down into the depths. Perhaps the red haze hanging above him, or the purple haze below, or the deep caverns in the lava, held for Yaqui spirits of the desert, his gods to whom he called. Perhaps he invoked shadows of his loved ones and his race, calling them in this moment of vengeance.

Gale heard—or imagined he heard—that wild, strange Yaqui cry.

Then the Indian stepped close to Rojas, and bent low, keeping out of



Gale Heard—or Imagined He Heard—That Wild, Strange Yaqui Cry.

reach. How slow were his motions! Would Yaqui never—never end it? A wall drifted across the crater to Gale's ears.

Rojas fell backward and plunged sheer. The bank of white choyas caught him, held him upon their steel spikes. How long did the dazed Gale sit there watching Rojas wrestling and writhing in convulsive frenzy? The bandit now seemed mad to win the delayed death.

When he broke free he was a white patched object no longer human, a ball of choya burrs, and he slipped off the bank to shoot down and down into the purple depths of the crater.

(Continued next week)

for that

COUGH!

KEMP'S BALSAM

Pleasant to take
Children like it

Some Resemblance.

Those who think a dog has rabies because he bites, should see a tobacco chewer take a snap at a borrowed

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

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A NEW EPOCH

1877—April, President Hayes withdrew Federal troops from Southern State capitals. Banned alcoholic liquors from the White House. June and July, ordered out Federal troops in the great railway strike.

1878—Vetoed Silver bill, which was passed over his veto.

1879—Specie payments resumed.

1893—Jan. 17, death of Hayes at Fremont, O., aged 70.

"HE serves his party best who serves his country best."

With those watchwords Hayes had sacrificed himself and his administration to reunite North and South, to cleanse the civil service and to regenerate the Republican party. So quietly, so coldly, so undramatically did he go about all those great objects that he remained to the end of his term one of the most misunderstood, most underestimated presidents, the Republican leaders hating him as an apostate and the Democrats despising him as a fraud.

He selected one of the most distinguished cabinets in history. But he did it without consulting party leaders or considering the claims of factions, and the offended senate threatened and muttered for nearly a week before it confirmed the nominations. To the disgust of "practical politicians" he "threw away" a high-class foreign mission on a man like James Russell Lowell, "a dashed literary feller," as Senator Cameron said, and he enraged Roscoe Conkling by flinging the political machine of the imperious senator out of the federal offices in New York city. He would also have made a start toward



Lucy Webb Hayes.

the removal of the civil service from politics and spoils-mongering had not both parties combined in congress to thwart his every effort in that direction.

Hayes' boldest challenge to the Republican politicians was his abandonment of their 12-year struggle to reconstruct the Southern states from Washington. Ever since congress had seceded from Lincoln's lifeless hand the control of reconstruction, the entire proceeding had been a tragic failure.

Hayes came to the presidency in the depths of an industrial prostration when wandering bands of tramps thronged the highways of the land, and soon the first great railway strike paralyzed transportation between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. In response to the popular cry for "more money" both parties in congress were for repealing or modifying the resumption act and for inflating the currency with greenbacks on silver coinage. The president firmly resisted such a surrender. Had not his veto of the silver bill been overridden he would have saved the country from taking the first step on the road that led it to the brink of free silver in 1896.

All this independence cost Hayes the support of the political time servers and the applause of the partisan press. These united in denouncing and ridiculing him as a renegade in politics and as a sniveling hypocrite in private life.

The White House "went dry" for the first time under the Hayes', and the president was held up to contempt as a man too stingy to stand treat and too weak to resist a domineering wife.

Hayes found the North and South divided and he left them more nearly reunited than they had been in a generation. He found the national currency paper and he left it gold and silver. He found the prosperity of the country at dead low tide and he left it at high tide.

It fell to Hayes to ring down the curtain on the epoch of the Civil war and to usher in another epoch. The voices of the past cried out against him, but in his complete retirement from politics he lived to hear the voices of the new time give a more favorable and a more just verdict on his administration.

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Select Your Oil Field When Buying Oil

The earth yields, in some places, gold of greater purity than in others. So do the oil pools beneath Pennsylvania supply a better grade oil for auto and tractor lubricants. Years ago oil was all high test because it was "All Pennsylvania". Demand grew greater than the Pennsylvania supply and now "All Pennsylvania" practically means "Waverly."

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Harrisburg.—Mayors and solicitors of a number of third-class cities discussed drafts of a bill to carry out the provisions of the "home rule" amendment of the constitution ratified last month at the offices of the bureau of municipalities. The conference was a continuation of that held recently in Philadelphia.

Altoona.—While crossing a street in the business section here, Mrs. Esther Johnson, aged 80, was killed by a milk truck before the eyes of scores of shoppers.

Pittsburgh.—Nomination of Colonel Frederick F. Schoonmaker, of Bradford, to be United States district judge for western Pennsylvania, has been confirmed by the senate and he will be sworn in.

Harrisburg.—Forty-two bids were received at the highway department for construction of four sections of roads in Mercer and Beaver counties.

Beaver.—Protection for the public is needed more than damages for individuals in cases where persons are injured by automobiles, said Judge Reader in court here, when called upon to sentence Frank Stanley, of Woodlawn, who was convicted of involuntary manslaughter in connection with the death of a boy. The lad was killed by a truck operated by Stanley. Stanley was sentenced to four months in the workhouse and fined \$2000 and costs.

Harrisburg.—The public service commission has designated Chairman Ainey and Commissioner James to represent the state in the conference of the interstate commerce commission and other state commissions in discussion of a new express rate structure. The commission has refused a certificate of convenience to Roy Welker, who sought a right to operate a bus service between Harrisburg and Pottsville. Earl Wagner, Hanover, and Adam Rock, Mont Alto, have been ordered to stop operating jitneys following hearings on complaints, while John B. Haag, Howard H. Naftzinger and others are given rights for one year in Reading.

Bethlehem.—The state has been enriched to the extent of \$5880.88 through proceedings by the attorney general's office to enforce the law of 1919, providing that all moneys on deposit in banking institutions remaining unclaimed after a certain period shall be escheated to the state treasury. The banks which have turned over unclaimed deposits and the amounts are as follows: First National, Bethlehem, \$255.23; E. P. Wilbur Trust company, \$508.47; Easton National, \$201.20; First National, Easton, \$1391.52; Lehigh Valley National, Bethlehem, \$1100.00; First National, Pen Argyl, \$1100.89; Bethlehem National, \$547.08, and Easton Trust company, \$117.25.

Clifton Heights.—George, 12-year-old son of David Kerr, of Addingham, was saved from drowning in the Darby Creek near here when the ice on which the boy was skating with a number of playmates broke under him. His companions were some distance away and none heard the splash, but John Crosby, who also lives in Addingham, was walking along the road near the creek and was attracted by the boy's cries. He raced to the bank of the stream and, walking with caution on the thin ice, lifted him clear of the water and, with the ice dancing up and down under the combined weight, carried him to the bank. After reviving him, Crosby carried the boy home, where he was soon home the worse for his icy bath.

Harrisburg.—Attorneys for Floyd Smith, of Bedford county, who has been respite from the electric chair five times after both the supreme court and the board of pardons have rejected appeals in his behalf, have begun preparation of a new appeal to be taken before the first meeting of the new board of pardons under the Pinchot administration. Smith's respite expires January 23 and a request will be made of the new governor, shortly after he takes office, for a sixth stay of execution until the new board can act.

Pittsburgh.—Prompted by the killing of a Pittsburgh Coal company paymaster and the theft of a \$20,000 payroll here, Superintendent of Police Culbertson invited bankers to confer with him on plans to prevent such hold-ups in the future. The superintendent urges that banks at localities should use large automobiles, painted in some bright color which could be distinguished from other machines to transport money. The machines should be geared to make only fifteen miles an hour, should contain safes, built in the rear and controlled by both key and combination. Different routes should be taken every day, he says, and should be followed by a high-powered machine carrying four armed guards.

Greensburg.—The jewelry store here owned by Louis A. Grillo was robbed of approximately \$500 worth of watches, rings and chains.

Harrisburg.—The highway department opened the main route between Liverpool and Sunbury, on which extensive reconstruction has been done.

Shenandoah.—Peter Patavakas was killed by a trolley as he stepped out of the way of an automobile.

Claysburg.—James Moore is in the Rearing Springs Hospital and Sherman Cratz is in the Hollidaysburg jail as a result of a Christmas shooting affray here.

Hazleton.—Confessions obtained here by Lehigh Valley railroad police are said by the officials to clear up the mystery of the slashed air hose on trains at Mount Carmel. In September and October seventy-six hose connections on air brakes were cut in the yards at that town. The trio involved are Charles Shroth, Lester Frey and Samuel Hosier, who are in the group arrested last week charged with blowing up the dam of the railroad near Packerton. Hosier is said to have given the officers a detailed statement filling many typewritten pages and to have involved many in the plots. Investigation of his story is under way.

York.—After serving for twenty-five years as president of the York Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association, Martin L. Van Baman declined reelection, and Frank H. Heckert succeeded him.

Lewistown.—John Robinson, aged 60, dropped dead at the home of his brother here while butchering hogs.

Pittsburgh.—Deputy coroners are investigating the death of 9-year-old John Warganich, Jr., of Homestead. According to reports to the coroner, the boy suffered from a rare disease, known as tetany, a disorder of the nervous system, causing muscular contraction. John's mother, the reports said, tried to relieve the boy from an attack, but in manipulating one of his legs a large bone snapped and the lad died a little later.

Harrisburg.—Prosecution under the Woner act has been ordered by District Attorney Moyer against the 36 Dauphin county hotel and saloon-keepers from whom he collected samples of beer on the eve of the annual license court, which, when analyzed, are said to have been found to contain more than the legal limit of alcohol. The licenses of all have been held up by the court. Bail of \$1000 in each case will be asked.

Harrisburg.—The forest commission has rejected an application from the Morris Run Coal Mining company, of Wilkes-Barre, for a mining right for bituminous coal from 3000 acres of state forest in Tioga county. It was held that the company was not operating to the full extent its present holdings, and that the commission was not certain there were urgent demands for such coal in this region at this time.

Altoona.—A woman shopper lost a pocketbook containing \$175 in a store here and raised considerable fuss about it. Joseph Folk, aged 16, walking through the store found the pocketbook on the floor and returned it to the woman. "Thank you," she said and disappeared.

Pittsburgh.—Fire, believed to have been started when a still exploded, caused the death of two men at Millton, near North Bessener. Members of a Union railroad freight train crew discovered the blaze. They stopped the train and tried to extinguish the fire, but the house was destroyed. When the walls caved in the railroaders searched the ruins. They found the body of George Petrovacz lying over the copper "worm" of a still. John Bunko also was burned to death.

Pittsburgh.—Absent-mindedly stepping on the gas resulted in instant death to Claude Miller, a chauffeur, when his new car crashed through the iron fence guarding the subway entrance at the Pennsylvania station and dropped twenty feet to the concrete driveway. Miller, who was 26 years old, had driven up the broad approach to the station and was getting into position for parking when the accident occurred. Witnesses said he had the car headed toward the fence, when it gave a sudden leap forward, tore through the fence and turned a half somersault, landing wheels up. The driver was caught beneath the car and was dead when spectators exclaimed him.

Washington.—Police were investigating a "pistol duel" in which James Sparano, of Washington, was shot and instantly killed here. Leo George, according to the police, told them he shot Sparano in self-defense. He is in the county jail here charged with murder. The killing of Sparano, county officials and state troopers say, will clear up the murder of Frank Misrauca seven months ago. In Sparano's room they said, they found a letter from Misrauca's wife, saying she would return to Washington and "tell" if Sparano did not join her. Sparano was a boarder in the Misrauca home.

Norristown.—Not in a quarter of a century have there been so many houses in Norristown under quarantine, thus putting a quietus on much of the merry-making of Christmas. Several hundred homes are quarantined because of measles, an epidemic of which began three weeks ago and continues unabated.

Beaver.—E. E. Elter, former chief of police of Midland, was found guilty of extortion before Judge E. F. Reader. The indictment against Elter charged that he extorted money from certain persons in return for police protection while they manufactured moonshine whiskey. Last week Thomas R. King, a former Midland policeman, was found guilty on a similar charge.

Quarryville.—While cutting wood in his home here, David E. McGuigan, aged 38 years, fell over dead with apoplexy.

Wilkes-Barre.—Impaired eyesight caused Jeremiah E. Bentz, 72 years old, to take carbonic acid in mistake for medicine, causing his death.

Sunbury.—With his wife in the hospital after swallowing poison with suicidal intent, W. J. Whiteleath brought suit for absolute divorce.

Stroudsburg.—Clarence E. Dinger was appointed associate judge of Monroe county by the governor to fill a vacancy.

MAY MAKE OFFER TO HELP EUROPE

ADMINISTRATION IS TRYING TO DEVISE PLAN FOR RELIEF WITHOUT ALLIANCE.

LAW AND THE BALFOUR NOTE

Prime Minister of Great Britain Seemingly Does Not Indorse the Implied Criticism of America as Callous and Selfish.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—At this writing it is still uncertain just how far the United States is willing to go in an attempt to relieve the anxieties of Europe concerning its financial troubles, but it is known that it is intended to do something through some means or other. Probably a communication soon will be sent by the American administration to the European governments to the effect that the United States will do what it can legitimately, and without becoming entangled in alliances, to bring something like order out of the European disorder.

In letters from time to time the writer of this has said that signs were pointing to some kind of a proposition on the part of the administration looking to a relief of the European troubles and with it as a corollary the relief of the world troubles.

Week by week for a month or two there came from the White House intimations of a sincere desire to do something to help the Old World to become in a way a new world. These intimations were interpreted by some men to mean that the administration was looking to something like an association of nations as distinguished from a league of nations to bring about the necessary beneficial results, but no one who has studied the situation in the United States senate has believed the present administration would attempt to do anything for Europe which would look like an American entrance into the European muddle, except an entrance which from its nature would safeguard this country from what some men think would be positive dangers.

Law Indorses Balfour Note?

Again at this writing it seems that the British prime minister, Bonar Law, has indorsed the Balfour note which was put forth under the Lloyd-George regime in England. It will be remembered that the Balfour note raised something which perhaps may be described as "hob," both in England and in the United States.

Americans saw in one or two paragraphs of the Balfour note an intimation that this country was entirely selfish, that while it came into the war finally and suffered of course for its entrance, it was callous to the sufferings of the nations which had borne the brunt of the fighting for civilization for three long years.

The writer of this article was in London at the time of the issuance of the Balfour note. Many Englishmen applauded the written word of Lord Balfour, while others saw in it something like an affront to the United States and feared the outcome would be a further alienation of American sympathy.

It has been said in the recent cables from England that Prime Minister Bonar Law upholds the Balfour note. This apparently is true only in part, for what the premier has done is to sanction that part of the Balfour pronouncement which had to do with the extremely critical condition in finance and in other matters in Europe. There is nothing in what Bonar Law has said to make it appear that he upholds the "hard success" of Balfour that American statesmen are so concerned about and which is said to be the chief problem.

May Aid Europe Financially.
Folks it seems as if there may be some hope for the solution of the financial problems of Europe, not through what might be called intervention by the United States but through the fact that it is able to put its own finances on a basis that will enable it to uphold its interests and its obligations.

Washington seems to think that it is able to do this. It is not only with Germany but with other countries, trade is being revived, and because of its revival prosperity or near-prosperity in the countries engaged can be restored and thereafter gradually the world can get back to its old-time shoulders.

Washington seems to realize that continued prosperity in the United States must depend upon a restoration of Europe to a condition of financial stability. Any day now a plan may be proposed by the American government. Europe seems to be in a mood to accept anything on trial. The countries over there seem to be getting in a slough of despond from which there are no apparent means of extrication.

Much Legislation Suggested.
If the country has the impression that the legislation suggested by the administration and that suggested by the "balance of power" Republicans in house and senate is all the legislation that is being urged for enactment at the present congress, it might take a second thought on the matter and arrive at a more complete understanding.

Of course there are some five thousand suggestions for legislation which in bill form are here, there or somewhere else in the keeping of the proper committees and bill authori-

ties but many of these measures are the result of freak imagining and of no set principle, while others of them are for readjustment of pension claims and a hundred and one other small matters which do not rise to the dignity of policies of government, or party, or of faction.

The American Legion maintains a legislative agent in the city of Washington, and the legion adopted in part at its New Orleans convention a legislative program. The national commander of the organization of former service men, Alvin M. Owsley, has just announced what is believed to be the complete budget of legislation affecting the service men directly and indirectly and for which an effort is being made to secure action before the session ends in March.

Program of American Legion.

This program includes relief for disabled veterans, the five-fold adjusted compensation bill with a land reclamation feature, the Bursum bill for the retirement of emergency army officers who were disabled during the war, the ship subsidy bill, Muscle Shoals legislation, suspension of immigration for a period of years, and civil service legislation for veterans.

There has been some criticism of the action of legion members in its open advocacy of the passage of the ship subsidy bill. The criticism is that the legion should take no part as a body in forwarding legislation which does not directly affect the former soldier body and his welfare. The same criticism to some extent is directed at the position which the legion has taken on the Muscle Shoals legislation. There are reasons, however, for the ex-soldiers' activity along one of these lines which the veterans at least say is all-sufficient.

The former soldiers seem to think that through subsidy only can the American flag be kept on the seas. Their argument is that subsidy is an American proposition and that therefore it deserves the support of the men who fought for their country. It is perhaps needless to say the opponents of the ship subsidy bill say the veterans have taken a mistaken viewpoint and the subsidy will not do what it is said that it will do. The fact remains, however, that the subsidy has the backing of the soldier organization.

Bursum Bill Likely to Pass.

The Bursum bill at the present writing is in the keeping of the military affairs committee of the house of representatives. It provides, as has been said, retirement for more than one thousand emergency army officers disabled in the World War. The senate has passed this bill and seemingly the chances are the house will pass it if the committee gives it into the keeping of the representatives with a favorable report.

This retirement measure for disabled emergency officers is an absolute departure from precedent. As things are today volunteer army officers disabled in any of our wars have been pensioned, the pension varying according to the degree of disability. If the Bursum bill should become a law emergency army officers would virtually be on a footing with regular army officers who were disabled in warfare, and under existing law placed on the retired list with three-fourths of their active pay as a yearly stipend.

The chief argument against the Bursum bill is that the disabled regular army officers are men who have given their whole lives to the service of their country and therefore deserve special consideration, while emergency officers of course are men who volunteered for a short time and therefore it is said to put them on the regular payrolls of the retired list would be to stimulate the establishment of a bad precedent. The disabled emergency army officers are supposed to be men who made the army a more efficient fighting force during the World War.

During the World War it was said that the emergency officers were the men who made the difference between a losing and a winning army.

The Bursum bill is a very important one. It is a bill which will give to the disabled emergency army officers a pension which will enable them to live in comfort and dignity. It is a bill which will give to the disabled emergency army officers a pension which will enable them to live in comfort and dignity. It is a bill which will give to the disabled emergency army officers a pension which will enable them to live in comfort and dignity.

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Good News for Everybody

THE SMITH COMPANY, Bedford, Penna.,

WINTER CLEARANCE SALE

Began Wednesday, Jan. 3, Ends Saturday, Feb. 10

Nothing held back; everything in the store greatly reduced for this sale. The place where a dollar is worth more than a dollar.

Best of all--3 BIG PRIZES--3

\$150--One Hundred & Fifty Dollars in Gold--\$150

TO BE GIVEN AWAY--FREE

Every Dollar spent with us during this sale gives you a chance to win one of these big prizes. Saturday evening February 10th, at 9.15 in the show rooms of the King Motor Co., in the presence of W. A. King, Isaac Bingham and D. W. Beam acting as judges, the drawing will take place. The first number drawn will win the big prize, One Hundred Dollars in Gold,--\$100.00; the second and third numbers drawn will each win Twenty-Five Dollars in Gold,--\$25.00. Why not get the things you need where you get good things cheaper than elsewhere and at the same time get a chance to win \$100 in Gold?

ROUND KNOB

The large rains we are having is somewhat bringing our waters back to normal.

A new disease of scarlet fever is spreading over our community.

Lorenzo Meek being one of the sufferers is reported some better.

Miss Anna Foster is very bad sick at this writing.

Schools have again opened after the pupils spending a happy vacation. Miss Blanch Thomas is employed at Mr. Clarence Ross for a few weeks.

Those who visited at the home of Wade H. Figard on last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Sheeders and daughter, Mr. Samuel Buzzard and son, Sam, Mr. Reuben Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Figard, two daughters, Ruth and Jeanette and son Donald, Mrs. Roy Figard and son Kenneth and two daughters, Buelia and Mildred and son, Robert, Raymond Oneal, William Meek, Harold Edmiston and John Mitchell Jr. Revival meeting again started in our vicinity progressing rapidly. New Years night was largely celebrated and all departed at a late hour.

HYNDMAN

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bruner and daughter, Dorothy, of Cresson, spent the holidays with Mr. Bruner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bruner.

Mr. Orland Kipp, of Johnstown, visited his mother, Mrs. Nora Kipp last week.

Prof. J. W. Macley returned Sunday after spending his holiday vacation at his home at Shippensburg.

Mrs. Belle Glotzky visited friends in Somerset last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bruner, of Johnstown, visited at the home of Mr. Bruner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bruner last week.

Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Bennett and family of Girard, Ohio are spending the holidays with Mrs. Bennett's parents Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Powell.

Mrs. Mae Miller, of Bedford, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Alice Miller, who has been ill but is much improved at this writing.

Mrs. Pearl and Ida Kramer returned home Sunday evening after a week's visit with Pittsburgh friends.

Mrs. Clarence White, of Altoona, visited her aunt, Mrs. James Allman one day last week.

Mrs. Annie Harner and daughters, Sara and Nancy, spent several days with the former's daughter, Mrs. Charles Dibert, of Renova, Pa.

Mrs. H. I. Metzger, of Altoona, spent several days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Noel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dunlap, of Somerset, were visitors one day last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Noel.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Filler and son, Paul, were visitors last week at the home of Mrs. Filler's parents, Hon. and Mrs. W. Scott Mullin.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wolford, of Akron, Ohio, are visiting Mr. Wolford's mother, Mrs. Mary Wolford.

Mrs. G. S. Shumaker was called to Cumberland last week on account of the illness of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wolfe.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Comp and daughter, Margaret, of Bradock were last week visitors at the home of Mrs. G. H. Herschler.

Mrs. John Light was an Ellerslie visitor Monday.

Misses Adelia and Helen Miller visited in Ellerslie several days last week.

Prof. and Mrs. J. M. Watts are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Emerick, of Rawlins, Md.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. Otto Henschke, of Wheeling, W. Va., formerly of Hyndman.

Mr. Robert Wertz, of Washington, D. C. is greeting his many friends here this week.

Misses Ada and Anna Kaley returned to Washington, D. C. after a visit with friends and relatives in and about Hyndman.

Mr. A. G. Crabbe was a Neffsville visitor Sunday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Harry Sproul and Mrs. Otis Harderode were Pittsburgh visitors Saturday.

Mr. Winifred Bittinger, of Pittsburgh, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Emma Bittinger.

E. E. McVivker, of Fossilville, has moved into the Dorn house which he recently purchased.

SCHELLBURG

A Happy New Year to all the readers of the Gazette.

Mr. Rush Clark, of Johnstown, is spending a few days with his sister, Miss Jessie Clark.

Paul Gumbert and wife, of Cone-maugh and E. P. Gumbert, of Altoona, spent a few days with their parents, Rev. and Mrs. C. Gumbert.

There are quite a number of sick here suffering from severe colds.

Clyde Wentz and sister Vinie, of Rye, spent Saturday night and Sunday with their sister, Mrs. John Colvin, Jr.

Mrs. Neff and son, of Juniata, are visiting her daughter, Mrs. Don Mark Joe Smith and family of Bedford.

Spent a day last week with Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Margaret Shaffer.

Mrs. Russell Kinzey and son, Mrs. Annie Culp, Geo. Culp and daughter and Ben Gollipier spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Upton Brant, of Dry Ridge.

The entertainments given in the town hall on Saturday and Monday nights by local talent and coached by Mrs. W. L. VanOrmer were very good and were very well attended.

The proceeds are to be given toward the High School Library fund and the Armenian Relief.

Joseph Dailey and Clyde Hoffman, of Seal Level and Jacob Dailey and Charles Ringer, of Johnstown, were in town a short time on Monday night.

COTTONSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. William Black, of Altoona, spent the week with the former's mother, Mrs. Ellen Black.

Nellie Boyer, of New Paris, spent a week with her sisters, Mrs. Elvin Walter and Mrs. John Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Weyant and daughter, Nettie Louise, and Mrs. Samuel Black and daughter, Margaret, spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tine Weyant.

Mr. and Mrs. John Suter spent Christmas with the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. John Suter at Mann's Choice.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Colebaugh and son, Eugene and daughter Kathryn spent a few days last week with the former's sisters in Juniata.

The stork visited at the home of Elvin Walter and left a 10 pound baby boy and at the home of Samuel Musselman and left a baby girl.

Roy Weyant, Mahlon, George and Roosevelt Claar and Alice Black and Nelly Boyer spent Wednesday evening at the home of John Suter.

Clarence Claar purchased a fine cow last week.

Lena Helsel spent Wednesday with Mrs. Chauncey Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Claar, Mrs. Fred Claar, Mrs. Samuel Helsel and Mrs. Chauncey Black spent Sunday afternoon with their aunt, Barbara Walter who is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Claar and daughter, Daisy spent Sunday with Thomas Imbler at Juniata.

Mahlon Claar spent Saturday night with his friend Roy Weyant.

George Mickle, of Claysburg, was a short time caller at the home of Fred Claar.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Attractive Homes

Beautiful home of A. J. Himes on Juliana Heights. Convenient terms. Brick dwelling at 608 S. Richard Street.

William Snell property East Pitt Street. Property Susan Milburn Estate Juliana Street.

Brick double house and stable Lippel estate Penn Street.

Double house Mrs. Margaret Corboy on Penn and Bedford Streets.

House Louis Saupp estate West Pitt street.

Two story brick house occupied by F. E. Kline on East Penn street.

Property of Fletcher Estate on East Pitt street.

Farms

John R. Bergstresser farm near Imbertown.

D. B. Kegarise farm near Loysburg.

Derkebile farm near Reynoldsdale.

Large number of Morrison Cove farm. Inquire for list.

Heming farm near Bedford.

Caldwell fruit farm.

W. N. Fisher farm in Cumberland Valley.

Saupp farm adjacent to Bedford.

George D. Leonard farm near Bedford.

Timber lands, coal lands, bungalows, building lots, factory site, manufacturing business, garage, frame bldgs. Inquire for particulars.

Chevrolet Touring Car, Electric Peanut Roaster, Victrola for sale at low price.

The Bertram flour and feed mill at Lutzville.

Stable to rent on Simpson street.

Saupp farm for rent.

No. 9 Oliver typewriter, good as new, \$30.

If you wish to purchase, sell or rent, let me be of service to you.

Rush C. Litzinger, Bedford, Pa.

Richelieu Building.

Get a Running Start

FOR NEXT YEAR

Join Our Christmas Club NOW

Club has proven more popular every year. "Cannot get along without it," say the members. The best way ever to accumulate a tidy sum for the holiday or any other purpose interest, rent, etc.

Weekly payments to suit all incomes.

JOIN NOW

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

Home of Christmas Savings

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

CLASSIFIED ADS

J. W. or William Croyl, general blacksmithing, repair autos, buggies, and wagons, manufacturers of trucks and bus bodies, auto springs special, Bedford. The old Bright-bill stand. Oct. 13 tf.

"Saleswoman to call on Drug Trade. Give reference. Address Duke Munyon, 1212 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penna."

FOR RENT—First floor apartment; Steam heat. Jere C. West.

FOR SALE—At your price to quick buyer, soda fountain and 2 pool tables and chairs. 110 Juliana St. 2 ti

U. S. GOVERNMENT UNDERWEAR

2,500,000 pc. New Government Wool Underwear purchased by us to sell to the public direct at 75c EACH. Actual retail value \$2.50 each. All sizes, Shirts 34 to 46—Drawers 30 to 44. Send correct sizes. Pay Postman on delivery or send us money order. If underwear is not satisfactory, we will refund money promptly upon request. Dept. 24.

Pilgrim Woolen Co., 1476 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Nov. 17 tl.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm one mile from Mann's Choice; fine spring running water at house and barn, also choice timber. For further information apply

Alfred T. Newman, Mann's Choice. Jan. 5 *

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping apartment, furnished. 300 South Juliana St. Bedford. Jan. 5 *

"Good talker, neat appearance, to distribute samples in local Drug Stores, on Saturdays only. Give reference. Address Duke Munyon, 1212 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa." Jan. 5—12.

ELECTION NOTICE

Members of the Friend's Cove Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified to meet in their office at Charlesville on Tuesday, January 9, 1923 at 9 A. M. for the purpose of nominating and electing officers and directors for the ensuing year.

D. H. Whetstone, Sec. Dec. 22—29 Jan. 5.

Territory open for hustlers who can approach and sell direct to automobile owners and who will appreciate connection with and close cooperation of manufacturing company. Only those sincere in their desire to earn large returns through earnest efforts, apply in person or write—"Sales Manager", 1303 Arrott Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Jan. 5.

Altoona Lady Tells of Success

Mrs. E. Irwin, 2917 Broad Ave., Altoona, Pa., says she will tell or write how she was relieved with Sorbol Quadruple, a colorless liniment. You can see the treatment and get the names of many other successful users at John R. Dull's or drug stores everywhere, or write Box 358, Mechanicsburg, O. Jan. 5.

The Richelieu Theatre
BEDFORD, PA.
Our motto: CLEAN PICTURES
PERFECT VENTILATING AND HEATING
NO EYE STRAIN
SHOWS START THIS AND 9 PM. EXCEPT SAT. 7, 8:30 AND 10 PM.

SHOWING ONLY THE BIG SUPER SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS.
MUSIC ON \$10,000 ORCHESTRAL PIPE ORGAN
FINEST EQUIPMENT
MONEY CAN BUY

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAM
MON-TUES. (2 DAYS) JAN. 8-9
Paramount will present Betty Compson in the super production: "The Green Temptation". Apache-underworld and society boudoir linked in this thrilling romance of Paris and New York with the star, who always triumphs. Also Lyman H. Howe's "Garden of Geyers" and first run "News" Adults 30c. Children 10c.

WED. THURS. (2 DAYS) JAN. 10-11
Paramount Super Production: "If You Believe It, It's So" with Thomas Meighan, Theodore Roberts and Pauline Starke. Tom Meighan's greatest triumph. The soul stirring drama of a fallen man's battle for love and happiness. This picture has a wonderful moral, send all the children; it's the kind we like to show, and, the kind you will want to see. Adults 30c. Children 10c. Also the "Pathe Review."

FRI. SAT. (2 DAYS) JAN. 12-13
Paramount Extra Special Production: "The Man Unconquerable". This masterpiece was actually photographed in the South Sea Islands at a tremendous cost. It's a great adventure-romance of the real south seas. It's thrills and action from start to finish. Jack Holt is the leading man. Also Easops Fables and first run "News". Matinee Sat. 2:15 10--22c. Night 20--40c.

Am I Too Late?

Several who desire the benefit of the Christmas Savings Club at the

Hartley Banking Co.

have asked if it is now too late to join the Club just started.

To accommodate all such we are holding the Club open to include those who join now by paying up the two weeks now passed.

A Pleasant Habit

Making the weekly Christmas Club deposit soon gets to be a pleasant habit--and it is assuredly a profitable habit. It is the Savings habit, the Prosperity habit, the Success habit.

JOIN TODAY

HARTLEY BANKING CO.
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